INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
I 9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 163— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 10

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PEACE PARLEYS BEHIND PRISON BARS

VICEROY'S MESSENGERS HAVE FOUR HOURS TALK WITH GANDHIJI

What Did Mahatma Say?

SAPRU COMES OUT WREATHED IN SMILES; JAYAKAR'S FACE A MASK

Another Interview To-day.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar interviewed Mahatma Gandhi to-day in Yeravada jail but except for the presence of a few journalists and a small knot of eager spectators waiting outside the jail gate, there was nothing to indicate that anything extraordinary was afoot.

WREATHED IN SMILES.

At 11-30 in the morning the red wooden gates swung open to admit Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar and at 3-30 in the afternoon Sir Tej Bahadur came out his face wreathed in smiles. He called for the three baskets of fruits brought in his car as a present to Mahatma Gandhi and re-entered the jail with them. A few minutes later Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur came out together accompanied by Mr. Martin, the Superintendent of the Jail.

A MASK.

Mr. Jayakar's face was a mask, rendered more inscrutable by dark glasses. Approached by pressmen they declared that it was undesirable in the interest of the success of their mission to make any public statement now. They, however, stated that they were meeting Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow before they leave for Bombay.

They then went across to the Women's Jail, opposite the Central Jail, to meet Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

ARE THERE ANY NEW PROPOSALS?

There has been a speculation here on one point, namely whether Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar carry with them any new terms. There is a disposition to treat with reserve emphatic declarations to the contrary.

It is argued that Mahatma Gandhi who is allowed to receive a number of newspapers, is well posted with daily developments in the country and if the two peacemakers have nothing new to communicate to him then the result of their mission may very well be anticipated. Mahatma Gandhi's attitude, it is emphasised, is unlikely to be different from that of other Congressmen outside the jail, who have declared that nothing has happened to justify the talk of peace. Those who are in close touch with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are however emphatic that however logical the argument may be, it is not a fact that they have any new proposals from the Viceroy.—A. P.

FOREST LAWS DEFIED IN SANGAMNER AND BERARS.

Thousands Of Villagers Take Part In Satyagraha.

29 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN YEOTMAL AND AMRAOTI.

SANGAMNER, July 23.

In spite of a heavy rain, thousands of villagers assembled yesterday on the top of the hill at Pamgiri to cut grass, in the presence of the Forest Officers, from the reserved forest area. When they reached the place they shouted "Jungalka kayada tod diya", meaning that they had broken the Forest Laws.

No action was taken by the Government Officers, who watched the proceedings.

At Rajur, Samsherpur, Vithe, Akola, Chamnapuri and all other centres there was mass civil disobedience on a grand scale, the villagers, both men and women, taking part in it.

NO GRAZING FEES.

Akola and Sangamner talukas of Ahmednagar District are the first to stop payment of Grazing Fees to the Government. Even auctioneers for pastures are not coming forth.

The Satyagrahis on their way refused to be taken across the Pravara, which is ten miles from Sangamner, by the P. W. D. authorities in the early hours of Monday evening when there was a heavy downpour. The villagers in the vicinity gave them shelter. Early next morning the Satyagrahis crossed the river.

TAKEN IN PROCESSION.

When the law breakers returned with grass there was great enthusiasm and they were taken in a procession in Sangamner.—Free Press.

Dr. Ambadas & To Volunteers Arrested At Yeotmal.

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, July 23.

To-day's batch of Forest Satyagrahi Volunteers consisting of 10 volunteers led by Dr. Ambadas Narayan, were all arrested under Section 26—G of the Forest Act. Five of them were later released unconditionally.

JAILED FOR 3 MONTHS.

Sjts. Krishnaji, Bhimrao, Brijabhushan and Baliram were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Nanaji, another accused was fined Rs. 15 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, and he preferred imprisonment.

Dr. Ambadas Narayan who declined to be released on bail, is to be tried to-morrow under Section 117 I. P. C. and 26- G of the Forest Act.—Free Press.

More Forest Law-Breakers At Amraoti.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, July 23.

Twenty-one volunteers of the Berar Forest Satyagraha Camp offered Forest Satyagraha at Wadali to-day. Out of them 18 were arrested. Sjt. Kale, a Congress propagandist, was also arrested under Section 117 Cr. P. C. Two more workers, Sjts. Jagtial and Pandjankar were also arrested under Section 117.—Free Press.

"Young India Wants To Be Within The Empire"

—:o:—

Mr. Sastri Pleads With British Friends.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, repiying to the discussion on his address at East India Association said that it was a mistake to interpret Dominion Status in respect of India differently from the interpretation in respect of other parts of the Empire. Young India wished the country to be within the British Commonwealth of Nations upon equal footing with other parts of the Empire. He most earnestly and most repectfully asked his British friends to remember this. India was not going to exercise right of secession if it were reached, but asked for it because it would bind the Empire closer together, for it would then be Association of free peoples in which India would willingly and gladly remain. Freedom was an essential condition of unity, strength and solidarity of the Empire. Their hopes were concentrated on the Round Table Conference and he for one felt that it must not break up without success.—Reuter.

BECKETT TO BE ASKED TO APOLOGIZE

—:o:—

Labour Party Records Strong Disapproval

LONDON, July 23.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, by 90 votes to 28, recorded a strong disapproval of Mr. Beckett's removal of the mace as bringing discredit on them, and constituting a gross affront to Parliament. The meeting decided to report matter to the National Executive of the Labour Party and call on Mr. Beckett to apologise to the House of Commons.—Reuter.

A Reuter message of July 17, stated:—

A scene in the House of Commons arising from the Labourite Mr. Fenner Brockway insistng on making a speech after Premier MacDonald had replied to his question about India ended in Mr. Brockway's suspension and also the suspension of the Left-wing Labourite, Mr. John Beckett who exclaimed: "It is a damned disgrace" and lifted the mace from table and walked out of the House with it when an attendant seized the mace and restored it to the Sergeant-at-Arms.)

King Feisul On Anglo-Iraq Treaty.

LONDON, July 23.

King Feisal, interviewed by Reuter, said that he had greatly benefitted by the cure and looked forward to further period of rest before leaving for Baghdad. He expressed an opinion that the recently signed Anglo-Iraq Treaty was a great step forward for Iraq and would be a great factor, both political and economic, in the country's future.—Reuter.

Sir Binode's Body Cremated.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 23.

The body of Sir Binod Mitter was creamated at Golders Green with full Hindu rites. The Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, and Sir Edward Chamier were among those present. The last named representing Mr. Benn.—Reuter.

POLICE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. And Satyagraha Offices Searched

38 PERSONS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, July 23.
(From our Correspondent)

The Bengal Civil Disobedience Council Office was searched this afternoon and 15 arrests were made. The belongings of the Vounteers were seized and taken away.

The B. P. C. C. was again raided this morning and 23 men including the Officer-in-Charge were taken under arrest. Nine of these were subsequently released as being of tender age.

SATIN NOT A SATYAGRAHI.

Mr. Satindranath Sen of Patuakhali Satyagraha fame who was arrested last evening under the Picketing Ordinance was remanded by the Third Presidency Magistrate until August 1. On behalf of Satin Babu it was contended that he was not a Satyagrahi and would enter into defence. He might, therefore, be released on bail. As however he refused to give undertaking not to take part in any activities in connection with present movement bail was not granted.

SUBHAS BOSE ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The "Liberty" understands that Mr. Subhas Bose is on hunger strike since Monday evening as a protest against the non-uniformity of treatment accorded to political prisoners.

The Inspector General of Prisons interviewed Mr. Subhas Bose, who detailed the grievances of all classes of prisoners.

Mr. Bose is taking water only.

RHINELAND DISASTER.

—:o:—

Ponton Bridge Collapses

SCORES KILLED.

LONDON, July 23.

Coblence.—There has been frightful sequel to Rhineland evacuation celebrations. An enormous crowd was crossing a pontoon bridge returning home after firework display, given in honour of President Hindenburg's visit when the bridge collapsed and a hundred persons were thrown into the river.

In the darkness many were struck by the falling bridgework. Scores have perished. Twenty-four bodies have hitherto been recovered.—Reuter.

MORE TROUBLE AT PORT SAID.

—:o:—

One Killed And Two Wounded.

LONDON, July 22.

Port Said.—There was further rioting this afternoon when the mob attempted to set fire to municipal stables in native quarter. The Police opened fire killing one and wounding two rioters. Egyptian troop reinforcements are arriving. All trouble is confined to native quarter.—Reuter.

WAFD'S PETITION REFUSED.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 23.

Alexandria.—It is reliably learned that H. M. King Fuad has refused to gorant the Wafd's petition to call extraordinary session of Parliament for July 26.—Reuter.

Government Of India's Squandermania.

GENEROUS AT-INDIA'S EXPENSE.

Stock Brokers On New Loan.

With reference to the 6 per cent. Bonds issued by the Government of India, a "Chronicle" representative interviewed some well-known dealers in Government securities and the weight of opinion is against the two generous terms offered.

Messrs. Chaganlal Javeri and Company said:—

The 6 per cent. interest is rather attractive to investors and there is every likelihood that most of the investors who are in the habit of investing in Government Securities will go in for these bonds, but at the same time investors who are already holding securities will be grieved to know their present values. Nobody will be able to say whether the Government may have occasion to borrow at much higher rate of interest next year. We personally believe investors should wait to invest their money atleast a month instead of jumping to lock up their money in new Bonds now. No doubt the Banks will whole-heartedly go in for these short dated Bonds.

WHERE WILL GOVT. STOP?

It may be mentioned that 4 per cent the 1960-70 loan issued at Rs. 88 (giving a yield of 4½ per cent.) four years back, could hardly be quoted to-day at Rs. 72 Since then the Government kept on borrowing at a higher rate of interest and we could not say whether they will stop at 6 per cent. or might borrow at a higher rate in future.

Looking to the present circumstances it would not be advisable to subscribe this new loan but to reinvest money in the existing loans—which will be available at much cheaper rate after some time.

The following table will give some ideas to the intending investors in hurrying up to invest in new Bonds.

RATES FOR OLD LOANS.

In the year 1926, a new loan was issued at 4 per cent. repayable in 1960-70 at Rs. 88. The yield was 4.642 per cent. This was quoted on the 22nd July 1930 at Rs. 75 giving a yield of 5.566 per cent. To get 6 per cent. the price should decline to Rs. 69/12.

In the year 1927, a new loan was issued at 4 per cent. repayable in 1934/37 at Rs. 94/8. The yield was 4.696 per cent. This was quoted on the 22nd July 1930 at Rs. 90 giving a yield of 5.756 per cent. To get 6 per cent. the price should decline to Rs. 88/12

In 1928 two loans were issued:

(1) 4½ per cent. repayable 1934 at Rs. 97/8 The yield was 4.987 per cent. This was quoted on 22nd July 1930 at Rs. 95/4 giving a yield of 5.849 per cent. To get 6 per cent. the price should decline to Rs. 94/12.

(2) 4½ per cent. repayable 1955/60 at Rs. 94. The yield was 4.872 per cent. This was quoted on the 22nd July 1930 at Rs. 86/8 giving a yield of 5.415 per cent. To get 6 per cent. the price should decline to Rs. 79.

In 1929 two loans were issued:

(1) 5 per cent repayable 1935 at Rs. 98. Yielding 5.395 per cent. This was quoted on 22nd July 1930 at Rs. 97/4. Giving a yield of 5.639 per cent. To get 6 per cent the price should decline to Rs. 95/10.

(2) 5 per cent repayable 1939/44 at Rs. 97/8. The yield was 4.987 at Rs. 96/8 yielding 5.342 per cent. 1930 at Rs. 96 giving a yield of 5.411 per cent. To get 6 per cent. it should decline to Rs. 90/8.

TABLE OF FLUCTUATIONS.

Fluctuations in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes since 1926 can be judged from the following table giving the approximate rates. The rates quoting:—

	January.	June:
1926	69 per cent.	76/4 per cent.
1927	78/4 per cent.	78 per cent.

(Continued on Page 5.)

NO PEACE EXCEPT WITH HONOUR.

Muslims' Part In Freedom's Struggle.

Dr. ANSARI NAILS LIE TO THE COUNTER.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" regarding the Nationalist Muslim Conference and the position of Mussalmans, Dr. Ansari said that efforts were made, as was well-known, by interested parties and persons to show to the world that the Muslims had no sympathy with the Congress or the struggle for Indian freedom. He had reasons to know that the roots of these unholy efforts were deeper and more mischievous than could possibly be guessed from what had appeared in the public. Yet a cursory glance through the columns of newspapers would convince any average human being that the Mussalmans so far from being against the Congress were not only with it but also in the thick of the struggle.

MUSLIM CONTRIBUTION.

In the N. W. F. P. almost every man was with the Congress. The contribution of the Punjab Muslims to the volunteer strength of that province was more than 60 per cent., while the best of its Muslim leaders were, with two or three exceptions, all in jail. Delhi was not behind the Punjab, nor the U. P., where even a casual observer would find that Muslims had contributed their full quota to the national cause. In Bengal, specially Eastern Bengal and in Behar the response of Mussalmans was splendid and so it was in Bombay another so-called stronghold of communalism.

MISCHIEF AT WORK.

But in spite of the unmistakable evidence of Muslim participation in the national struggle a handful of reactionaries and self-seekers were trying to make out that Mussalmans were holding aloof from the Congress and nationalism. They had gone further. He had very good grounds to believe that these Mussalmans, speaking in the name of the community which they did not represent, were doing their best by means of threats, through interested sources to compel the pursuit of unchecked repression and to stop every attempt at rapprochement between the Congress and Government.

A LIBEL.

"We therefore assembled," said the Doctor, "to repudiate this libel on the Muslim community. We had to stop this misrepresentation of the community by parties and persons who would exploit the Muslim community to serve ends that are neither Indian nor Indian Muslim. We had to give the lie direct to libellers so that future generations might not point their finger of scorn at the supposed indifference of Mussalmans at their country's hour of trial.

REPLY TO VICEROY.

Asked about the Viceroy's speech Dr. Ansari said that it might contain more of personal appeal, but it was no improvement on the November Declaration. He criticised the allegation that Civil Disobedience was unconstitutional. It was, he said, a mass action similar to general strikes so common in Europe and admitted as constitutional. It was different only in its non-violence. Dr. Ansari challenged anybody to prove that Congressmen ever lapsed into violence. Much, he knew, was being made of isolated instances of violence at certain places. Those instances Congressmen deplored and deplored sincerely, in fact none more sincerely or with greater reason. But the blame could not be laid at the door of the Congress.

SHUTTING THEIR EYES.

"Indeed, he said, "those who know anything of struggles in the world cannot help being struck by what in history is an unparalelled fidelity of a people to the principle of non-violence. This movement has now gone on for four months. Where in history is the example of a mass movement that has not broken out into violence in less than four weeks. Yet it is curious that this aspect which has astounded the world appears to be ignored by the powers-that-be when it should have commanded unqualified tribute."

On being questioned regarding his views about the suggestions made in certain quarters that the Congress was truculent and intransigeant, Dr. Ansari asked: "When has the Congress refused peace?" Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, he proceeded, had held out the Olive branch. It was not out of weakness but because of the strength born of the spirit of determination shown by the people. Their gestures refuted the charge of truculence and proved that they never desired to involve the country in needless suffering if there could be peace with honour.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

"It is foolish", continued the Doctor, "to say that the Congress wants war a sif because of some instinct of pugnacity; and I hope I know enough of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru to say confidently that no two men have been more conscious of the value of peace. But it should be peace with honour, a peace that will bring to India what she wants and deserves by all the laws of political justice.

Asked about the position of the Musalmans Dr. Ansari emphatically declared that, inspite of the campaign of misrepresentation carried on by reactionaries and their allies, if a settlement were possible on the lines indicated by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Musalmans would unhesitatingly stand by and follow their lead.

KARACHI FLOODED

—:o:—

Thunders Storms And Heavy Downpour For A Week

KARACHI, July 23.

Karachi has experienced real monsoon weather for over a week now. Thunderstorms now and then, with several hours of heavy rains have been the features of each day and night. Since January over ten inches of rain have fallen in Karachi, against the usual average of seven inches for the full twelve months. All low lying parts of Karachi are flooded and the large open spaces resemble inland seas.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE TRAGEDY IN ITALY.

LONDON, July 23.

Rome.—The deathroll in the earthquake in Southern Italy is now over 150 including 100 dead at Melfi. Hundreds have been injured.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED TRAVELLING SALESMEN, desiring extra work, Indian made flavours, essences and allied products; Liberal remuneration. AGENTS WANTED. P. O. Box No. 2076, Bombay.
A R2882

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing type and book keeping. Apply with testimonials and lowest acceptable pay to MESSRS. BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS, 47, Chakla Street, Bombay.
A R2883

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

WANTED

AGENTS or CAVASSERS

On Salary and Commission or both for a big Life Office in Southern India. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle",
1125

Profession.

TREATMENT OF LUNACY arranged at home or in a hospital. Specifics for Headaches, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Hemiplegia, Vertigo, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Infantile paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Write with full history. Post Box No. 699, Bombay.
P R2865

Trade Announcement.

GOOD CHANCE—SILKY MUSLINS. Universal stripes. Highly appreciated everywhere. Sample 12 yds. 45 ins. Rs. 7-8. Shirts box of 6, neck 15 inches Rs. 9. Postage extra. Money back, if unapproved. Gupta & Co. Chicacole City Ganjam District.
T 1132A

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) the 24th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) of very valuable Household and office Furniture, Safes, Chesterfield suit, Singer sewing machine, Typewriters, Gramophone, E. LAMPS, Glassware, etc., etc., at 27, Hummum Street, Fort, Auctioneers VORA & Co. Tele. No. 22064.
T R2881

Educational

JOIN Prof. AGASHE'S MATRICULATION, First year and Intermediate Mathematics classes Few more accommodated. Enquiries at Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
E 2765

Houses & Flats To Let.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A only few blocks now left in Cassum Mitha's New Buildings equipped with upto date sanitary system. Double and single room well lighted and airy attached with separate bath kitchen, etc., electric lights. Independent large paved clean compound. Near B B. Lower Parel Railway Station. Healthiest premises in that locality. Separate arrangements for Christian, Parsis, Jews and Mohamedans. Rents to suit all pockets. Apply on premises or at ALMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Tel. No. 22503.
C 2879

TO LET—SHOP on ground floor, 189-191, Hornby Road, Fort. Apply OWNER, at RATAN HOUSE 35/37, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay
C R2863

Lost & Found.

LOST OR MISLAID.—The Share Certificate No. 3313 in respect of The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., in the name of MOHANLAL MANEKLAL has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this Share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company at Sayani Road, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate share certificate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
PB R2884

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

CYLINDER DRYING MACHINE with a starch Mangle or Mangles, Apply stating terms to MANAGER, Shahu Mills, Kolhapur.
N R2861

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHIEF AGENCY for Motor Insurance held by Mr. Nusserwanji N. Panthaky has been terminated as and from to-day's date.
Dated the 21st July, 1930.
For The South British Ins. Co., Ltd.,
W. O. DOVE,
Manager.
1236

NOTICE

THE AUCTION SALE of the Puttukoppulu Hair, weighing 14,410 lbs., irrespective of lengths, collected at the shaving shed, Simhachalam, Vizianagaram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District, will be conducted on 19-8-30 at Simhachalam, which is about 3 miles from Simhachalam Railway Station and 7 miles from Waltair Station, B. N. Rly., by road.
For further particulars apply to the TEMPLE AMIN, Simhachalam.
1246

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

WILL BE CELEBRATED SHORTLY.

On this occasion, a DIRECTORY giving the names of all Rajaramians will be published. Therefore all old boys are requested to promptly communicate their address and brief biography to the SECRETARY, Jubilee Committee.
1246

TO LET.

FIT RESIDENCE FOR RAJAS AND OTHER WEALTHY PEOPLE OR FOR A WELL-TO-DO CHUMMARY.

WELL-KNOWN PALACIAL newly painted BUNGALOW, known as WEST FIELD at WARDEN ROAD opposite the European Swimming Bath on an elevated site commanding an excellent view of the Arabian Sea. Large airy rooms, spacious garden and compound of over 20,000 Square Yards with servants quarters, garages, etc., for particulars apply:—
THE TRUSTEES OF SETH TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS TRUST.
35, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
1189

Public Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS (one for first, one for second and one for third class passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on the 26th July, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd 27th and 30th August, 6th, 8th, 15th, 20th and 27th September, and 2nd and 4th October, 1930, to the following timings:—

BOMBAY TO POONA.

		Third Class.	Second Class.	First Class.
G. T.				
Bombay	Dep.	9-15	10-30	11-00
Poona	Arr.	13-00	13-25	13-55

POONA TO BOMBAY.

		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Poona	Dep.	19-30	20-00	20-25
G. T.				
Bombay	Arr.	22-40	23-10	00-35

In the event of sufficient passengers not offering to justify three trains a combined first and second class special will be run to the Timing of the 1st class Race Special.
For detail particulars see poster notices at stations.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 19-7-30.
1221

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this THURSDAY morning, the 24th July, 1930, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
24th July, 1930.
1261

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY invites applications for the post of Director of Physical Training. The Director will be required to survey the possibilities of introducing efficient physical training in the Colleges affiliated to the University, to prepare a scheme and a syllabus of training and to advise Colleges on the lines to follow and to supervise the training when it is introduced. The post will be tenable, in the first instance, for two years. The salary will not exceed Rs. 500/- p. m. with a scale of Travelling Allowance to cover the cost of the tours the Director will have to make.
2. Applications containing full details of the name, age, caste, academic record and special physical training qualifications of candidates should reach the undersigned not later than 21st August 1930.
3. Attempts, direct or indirect, to canvas members of the various University bodies will disqualify the candidate in whose interest they are made.

By Order.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
1194

Tender.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Contractors who hold Government License for wiring and who are on certified Government list, for wiring and making fittings to the New Municipal Office, Karachi.
Copies of Tender with Specifications can be had from the Undersigned at Rs. 5 each.
A set of plans for wiring can be had at the Office of the Clerk of Works, New Municipal Office, Bunder Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
A sum of Rs. 1,050 should accompany each Tender which must be addressed to the Accountant, Municipal Office, and must reach him not later than 4 p.m. on 25th August, 1930.
Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
All Tenders to hold good until the orders of the Municipality are passed thereon.
Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the Tenderer.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
(On Special Duty).
1234

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 563 OF 1930.

Re: MAGANLAL KAKALBHAI PANDYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay in his own name as piece-goods merchant at Mangaldas Market, near Crawford Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: Messrs. KANTILAL SHANKERLAL, a firm, and others .... Petitioning Creditors.
On the 21st day of July, 1930, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1256

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 559 OF 1930.

Re: SHAMJI JETHA. KANJI HANSRAJ, and RAMJI MULJI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership under the firm, name and style of Messrs. Shamji Jethabhai and Co., at Gomukh Bhawan, Musjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Debtors.
Ex parte: CHAMPSEY PURSHOTTUM and others
..... Petitioning Creditors.
On the 21st day of July, 1930, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1256

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 593 OF 1930.

Re: AWOOD LEBBE MARIKAR VILCASSIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at the Taj Mahal Hotel, within the Fort of Bombay
..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: HAROON & CO. and others .... Petitioning Creditors.
On the 22nd day of July, 1930, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1257

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Suit No. 598 of 1930.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at 155, Juma Masjid, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KRISHNALAL VITHALDAS SONI, formerly of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Krishnalal and Co., at 178, Sea Street, Pettah, Colombo, but whose present whereabouts are unknown
..... Defendant.
To
KRISHNALAL VITHALDAS SONI,
The Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 3,148-13-0 with interest on Rs. 2,010-13-0 from the 1st of March, 1930, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment and that the Court has fixed the 13th day of August, 1930, for the hearing of this suit.
Dated this 4th day of April 1930.
Sd. E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Messrs. SHAH & CHANDBHAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1255

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BABUBHAI MULSHANKER, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 98, Meadows Street, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure situate, lying and being at Malad, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1822 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow, chawl and Mali's quarters and privies standing thereon bearing house Nos. 26 and 27 of Section B Ghodbunder Road of the Notified Area Committee Malad and all which piece of land is entered in the books of the Khot (Proprietor) of Malad as under:—
1. Suti field land known as Shet Shilotar No. 52 (part) admeasuring Rakam Dhep Phare 1 1/4 Sarkar Hissa Paddy Fara 3/4 pallee, 1 1/4 assessment annas 10 and pies 8, and
2. Suti field land known as Shet Dalkhand No. 72 (part) admeasuring Rakam Dhep Pharas 2 3/4, Sarkar Hissa Paddy Fara 1 3/4 Pallee assessment Rupee 1 annas 7 pies 5.
Survey settlement not having been applied to the village of Malad no survey and plot numbers for the above land could be given but all which piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is on or towards the North by the property of Chunilal Fakirbhai Doctor, on or towards the South by the property now belonging to Vrajdas Ravji, on or towards the East by the Ghodbunder Road and on or towards the West by the Bodlai Tank.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1930.
SHAH AND CHINUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1260

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHANTARAM BALKRISHNA for himself and his minor children, and ANANDRAO SHANTARAM, and Bai SITABAI, wife of Shantaram Balkrishna, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client and all persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement, assessment, lis pendans, attachment before or after judgment or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax Tenure situate at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31-146, New Nos. C.220 to 222, 1332, 1333, 1335, 1336, 1338 and A.1238, Old Survey Nos. 149-150 and New Survey No. 1E/8028, Cadastral Survey No. 1483, Girgaum Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 131, Street No. 586, and all building thereon and bounded on or towards the East by the Common Passage and beyond that by the property of Vasantrao Balkrishna, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Damsey Padamsey, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Shivshankar Balkrishna.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1930.
MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
Examiner Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
1253

Amusements.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
One Grand Hilarious Riot of Mirth.
REGINALD DENNY
IN
ONE HYSTERICAL NIGHT
When Denny goes to what he thinks is a masquerade and meets Salome, Sherlock Holmes, William Tell and Captain Kid—all living up to their costumes, he thought there was something wrong—and there was.
RIALTO CINEMA
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
DANE & ARTHUR
in
ROOKIES
A Landslide of Laughs!

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ZUJE ALES KOTIN, KAMIL ALES KOTIN, and JAO BASTIAO ALES KOTIN, all of Vile Parle, Pakhadi Pond, Bombay Suburban District, have agreed to sell to my client the piece of land, situate at Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and bearing Final Plot Number 29 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile Parle, admeasuring 1,000 square yards or thereabouts.
All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, withiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1930.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
1252

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE TOURER PEAUGEOT CAR IN RUNNING ORDER.
Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 25th July, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), near their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of a European gentleman:—
One 12 H.-P. Tourer Peaugeot Car, 5 seater, in running order.
Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

IMPORTANT

REPUTABLE FIRMS or their SONS are invited to take over charge as CHIEF AGENTS of a sound company doing FIRE, MARINE and ACCIDENT BUSINESS. Very liberal terms and full facilities. Apply to Box No. 2563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
P

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

What the People Say

THE SORON FIRING.

—:o:—

Wanted Enquiry.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the official communique issued by the U. P. Government and printed in "The Chronicle" of the 14th instant with regard to the recent disturbances culminating in the police opening fire on the 'mob' at Soron (Etah district) on the 11th July.

The communique is misleading. Read as a whole, the communique conveys an impression that the incident was of a minor and unimportant nature and that firing was resorted to under stress of an imperative necessity and was not indulged in beyond fulfilling, to the minimum extent, the purpose of restoring order in the mob which became "violent" and refused to "disperse inspite of warning". As a result of this firing, says the communique," one person is reported to have been seriously injured and was removed to hospital. A few arrests have been made. 'There have been no further developments." (italics mine). As a journalist, I feel called upon, in public interest, to discuss the accuracy of this statement in the light of personal knowledge and on information gained through trustworthy non-official sources. It is grievously wrong to attribute unruliness and aggressiveness to Congress pickets. I am prepared to concede that there was pelting of stones and brickbats when the District Magistrate arrived on the scene for the 'Aman Sabha (Peace League) meeting as a result of which some minor injuries were sustained by him, the sub-divisional magistrate, and a few others and that the Congress pickets offered all manner of 'non-physical' resistance to those who had come to attend the meeting including, of course, the District Magistrate himself. But all this does not offer the least justification for the statement that 'Congress picketers became aggressive and when ordered to disperse 'started throwing stones" (italics mine). No true Congress picket did indulge, in the violent act of "throwing stones." Rather, it was the work of some riff-raffs and mischief-mongers from among the crowd who had gathered on the spot to see the 'tamasha' (fun). Any way, no reasonable man who has watched the occurrence can persuade himself to believe that the gravity of the situation was such as to call for the necessity of taking the extreme step of opening fire. With the exception of "one person" who "is reported to have been seriously injured and was removed to hospital" there is no mention in the communique of an exact or approximate number of persons injured and of those who succumbed to their injuries. The "one person" of the official report died the very same day and it is learnt that he was the agent of Raja of Awagarh and had been there (Soron) to attend the Aman Sabha meeting. About four others died later, between the night of 11th and the morning of 13th. Among the ladies was an elderly woman of Agra who had come to Soron to bathe in the Ganges and who accidently fell in the mob and received serious injuries through gun shots. Another lady whom I personally interviewed after the occurence and who is an enthusiastic Congress worker of Kasganj, was Srimati Prem Vati, wife of Mr. Parshottam Lal, M.A. She has also received minor shots near the head. A number of injured persons, including Mr. Surendra, the Congress 'Dictator' of Kasganj (an important town about nine miles away from Soron) who also received serious injuries, were brought to Kasganj the same evening and were attended to by the local medical practitioners there. Altogether about fifty persons, at a modest estimate, may be said to have been injured. The Etah Bar Association has appointed a Committee to inquire into the occurence and it is understood that its members conferred with the Commissioner who visited the place next day. In view of the gravity of the incident and the fact that Soron is the only place after Lucknow in the United Provinces where firing has been resorted to in dealing with the Congress movement, I would urge upon the Government to appoint a properly constituted committee of inquiry to investigate threadbare into the occurence or at least to appoint a competent judicial officer for the purpose.

Before I conclude, I think, a word about the developments that have followed in the wake of the Soron incident would not be amiss. The official version ends. "there have been no further developments." Quite. Immediately after the incident all business was suspended in Kasganj and Soron which observed a remarkably complete hartal for a day and a half and the public resentment which is very marked is being met with by a ceaseless campaign of indiscriminate arrests which continue to be effected at both places. Even a number of those who had received serious and ordinary injuries on account of firing were arrested forthwith. There was once again complete hartal at Kasganj to-day in connection with yesterday's arrests. Are these not "developments" in Secretarial parlance?—Yours, etc.,

R. P. SINHA,
Journalist.

Hathras, July 17,
U. P.

BEGGAR'S SONGS AND MR ISRAIL

—:o:—

A Suggestion.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I doubt very much if the blind beggar in the railway train who sang:

"Goronka Londonku phagna padega.—(The whites will have to take themselves away to London)."

and who elevated Mr. Jacob B. Israel to the position of star-correspondent blazing in the Edit-page firmament of The "Times of India" could ever be acquainted with the news that fame has smiled on him and that he has been the recepient, if not of the charity of coins, of "The Times" edit-page publicity.

Mr. Israel certainly deserves to be congratulated on what the Anglo-Indians leader writer would describe as a weighty contribution to the country's political thought when he quoted the beggar's song in attacking both the Congress creed and Mr. Jayakar's attempts at peace making. Unfortunately, however, he has rendered it inaccurately as none of its words means being 'hunted out'.

—May I, now, offer my services to Mr. Israel in his task of collecting blind beggars' songs? We may collaborate and bring out a more complete anthology of street-songs including those of the street urchins road-side beggards and other gentry whose musical activities excite Mr. Israel's superb imaginations and literary genius.

Yours, et.,

BLUNTSCHLI.

Bombay, July 18.

LANDLORDS & TENANTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During these hard and trying days it is generally the middle class folk that have to suffer most. In a city like Bombay where rents of the buildings in general have been abnormally high they naturally feel the pinch of this item of their expenditure severely, and although they look for any legislation in the Statues-book for their protection or any other remedy to bring this item down they can find none to their utter disappointment. Owing to the total deadlock in trade in general unemployment figures have been constantly increasing day by day, and stability in services has been terribly shaken. When matters stand thus it is the obvious duty of landlords to help their tenants by considerably reducing the present high rents of their buildings, to which end several appeals have already appeared in a few local papers. I beg to inform the public that the trustees of the Kilachand Devchand Settlements, comprising of a number of buildings in Bombay, have set an appropriate example to other landlords in the City by reducing rents to a certain extent, of their own free will. It is creditable to them that they took the correct view of the whole situation, and have thus won the gratitude of their tenants. Will other landlords in the City follow suit quickly?—Yours, etc.,

J. G. KAPADIA.

"MR. H. P. MODY & MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I kindly crave some space in your esteemed daily paper for a reply to the letter dated the 17th instant of "Veritas" under the caption "H. P. Mody and the Millowners' Association"?

I do admit that it is the mills which, stand the first chance of deriving the best advantages from the present movement of boycnott of foreign goods. I would also remember that the millowners tried their best to pass off the industry as a National one during the crises of 1923 to enlist the sympathy of the public to counteract the influence of the Communists or Labour Unionists. In spite of the above facts, Mr. Mody might have failed to accord hearty support to the present political movement. But this failure on the part of Mr. Mody does not leave for "Veritas" only one weapon of boycott of mills to bring round Mr. Mody. "Veritas" has failed to see with foresight the disastrous consequences of boycott of Bombay mills.

Firstly the boycott of Bombay mills will result in inadequate supply of Swadeshi goods which are now expected to push back foreign piecegoods in Indian markets. For want of sufficient supply of goods, public may find themselves in a dilemma to choose between cheap foreign piecegoods and dear Swadeshi piecegoods and the inclination of the public towards the cheap foreign piecegoods would give a great setback to the political movement which has progressed so much at the cost of lives of Volunteers and Satyagrahis.

Secondly the boycott will throw out of employment more than 1,25,000 mill-workers whose relations with the Congress which are becoming now-a-days smoother and smoother, will be estranged. This would create another Party for the Congress to combat and no less an important Party, so far as cities like Bombay are concerned.—Yours, etc.,

"INTEREST."

UNJUST CHARGE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Scrutator" of the 'I.D.M." seems to be put out because of some public criticisms levelled against his remarks on the happenings on the evening of Friday 11th July. "Scrutator" wishes everybody to realize that human beings are fallible but he himself fails to realize that he too is a human being and, therefore, not infallible.

The public have objected mainly to his remarks that the happenings of the day were a "poor show" and his derisive way of referring to the Congress as being responsible for the poorness. He says that he has arrived at this judgment from personal observation, but why should he assume that his judgment must be infallible. As against the statement of "Scrutator", we have those of several spectators who say that the volunteers' behaviour on the occasion was perfect. They never mixed themselvs up with the crowd and offered Satyagraha clamly and never dispersed under a lathi charge. Only when injured they allowed themselves to be removed by the Ambulance men. How could it be then that the volunteers made a poor show?—Yours, etc.

H. K. B.

July 18.

ONE IN FIVE WORK-LESS IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

Higher Wages As The Remedy.

NEGLECTED MARKET

One out of every five trade unionists in the United States is unemployed.

That fact, which explodes recent reports of American industrial recovery, is given by the American Federation of Labour writes the Industrial correspondent of the "Daily Herald".

Other figures suggest that the unemployment situation is, in some respects, worse than in Britain.

While the number actually in employment in Britain has increased in recent years, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued figures showing that the number of persons at work in 1928 was 1,874,000 less than in 1925. And the contraction appears to have continued.

"CURTAIL PRODUCTION."

It is true that production has increased, but labour-saving machinery and increased efficiency have enabled more output to be put forth with less labour.

There has been much talk of public works as a means of absorbing the unemployed. Writers in the U.S. trade union press are, however, critical of this idea.

To make the situation more serious, influential employers are declaring that production must be curtailed.

This suggestion is vigorously denounced by Mr. Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labour.

POTENTIAL MARKET.

"There is," he writes, "at our very doors a huge potential market for American products.

"Over 7,000,000 families in the United States have no automobiles. About 20,000,000 have no adequate radio set.

"In our cities alone, without counting farm population, there were in 1928 over 4,000,000 families who had no bath-tubs in their homes.

"Over 3,000,000 had not even a kitchen sink with running water, and probably no plumbing of any kind in their homes.

"Over 13,000,000 families in our cities have no telephones. Over 4,000,000 live in homes not wired with electricity."

INCREASED WAGES.

Mr. Green adds that 5,000,000 families in America are living below the minimum of health and efficiency: they need furniture, clothing, food, better housing.

Exploit this market, is Mr. Green's demand; and the way, he says, is by increasing wages.

Just as industrial owners have extended their plant by "ploughing back" a part of profits, so the market may be extended by "ploughing back" earnings into the consuming market.

Mr. Green's declaration has a very direct bearing on conditions in this country.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Cloth Stock 187,000 Bales.

TRADE DEMORALISATION.

TEXTILE SHARES:—The prohibition against transactions in shares on the forward list continues, and there is therefore nothing to report here. Advices received about the industry however continue to be very gloomy, several mills in our city having closed down and many more having announced their intention of doing so next month unless matters improved in the meantime. This stoppage has been caused by the heavy accumulated stocks of cloth and yarn combined with lessened credit facilities and the general trade demoralisation. The stock of cloth sold and unsold which on May 31 stood at 1,71,000 bales has further gone up to 1,87,000 bales. As we pointed out last week, everything now depends on the political situation. So long as there was the probability of Congress leaders holding aloof from the Round Table Conference and only the Liberals, who are all leaders without many followers, participating in it, there was little hope of an improvement in the present situation. A ray of hope is however provided by the news that Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru recently requested H. E. The Viceroy to let them see Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail with a view to persuade them to help in the restoration of normal conditions and that, the Viceroy having acceeded to the request, the two leaders are shortly going to see the three Congress Leaders. Let us pray that their efforts towards reconciliation may be crowned with success?—State Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji and Sons in their weekly report dated 18th inst.

There were some transactions in cash shares during the week with a generally lower tendency. Lakhshmis were done at Rs. 1250 and Rs. 1200 Sholapurs at Rs. 1265 and Rs. 1150. Indian Mfgs. at Rs. 1100, Khatau Rs. 85, and Kastoorchand Rs. 6-8, As. to transactions in other cash shares, Tata Powers fluctuated between Rs. 485 and Rs. 467-8 this week and closed yesterday at Rs. 472-8. Andhra Valleys are saeady at Rs. 608-12. Hydro Pref. have declined to Rs. 1022-8 and Tata Power Prefs. were done between Rs. 1122-12. and Rs. 1117-8. Tata Steel Prefs. have receded from Rs. 62-12 to 61, with 1st Prefs unchanged at Rs. 134. Tramway Prefs were done at Rs. 65-8. In cement shares, Katni Deferreds have receded from Rs. 700 to Rs. 640 (C. D. Rs. 74-5-8) and Punjabs were done at Rs. 9-10. In bank shares Imperials fully paid were done at 1275, (C. D. Rs. 40) and partly-paid at Rs. 308-12 (C. D. Rs. 10). Barodas are unchanged at Rs. 69, whilst Bank of Indias have ceased from Rs. 82 to Rs. 80, Easterns from Rs. 75 to Rs. 73, Centrals at Rs. 15-10 and Unions at Rs. 3-4. In the Miscellaneous section, Oriental Lifes were done at Rs. 1700, Jupiters at Rs. 7-12, and Vulcans at Rs. 6-2, whilst in contrast to the easy tone in these scrips New India have advanced from Rs. 17-6 to Rs. 18-2. Jupiter Prefs were done at Rs. 8-6. In Railway shares Ahmedabad Prantejs were done at Rs. 800, Tapti Valleys Rs. 680, C. P. Rlys Rs. 87-8 and Guzerats Rs. 69-4. In electrics shares Ahmedabad Electrics have declined from Rs. 120 to Rs. 115, and Surat Electric are quoting Rs. 120, Scindia Steams have advanced from Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8-1. Tata Oils from Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 12, and Tata Constructions which last week closed at Rs. 30. were this week done upto Rs. 36 on declaration of a dividend at Rs. 4 per share. Burma partly-paid were done between Rs. 218-12 and 223-12, B. B. Petrols were done at Rs. 3-2 and Telephone Ordys have eased from Rs. 50-8 to Rs. 47-4 (x. d. Rs. 1-8).

COMPANY REPORTS.

The Tata Construction Co. have made a decent profit of Rs. 4,05360 on its reduced capital of Rs. 20,39,-045, which come to about Rs. 6 per ordinary shares. At its present quotation which is Rs. 34 (c. d. Rs. 4) it seems good investment. The only items in the report which require consideration are loans of Rs. 17.23 lacs made to subsidiary companies and the valuation on machinary which stands at Rs. 7.72 lacs. The point is whether the loans are all good debts. The directors however assure the shareholders that the bulk of this amount is liquid and is considered good. On the credit side there are items of unadjusted balances? As to the machinery the pointing is whether it is a good valuation. On the whole the position of the company may be considered good with a capital of Rs. 20 lacs, and a reserve of Rs. 21 lacs, out of which over Rs. 14 lacs are in Government papers.

The balance sheet of "The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ld. is also out, from which it appears that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 2,81,000 for the year ending 31st March 1930. The carry forward (Rs. 27,000) of last year takes up the total to Rs. 3,08,000, and nearly the whole of this amount has been distributed to shareholders, which we do not consider a wise step on the part of directors. It comes to this that the company made a working profit of Rs. 2,81,000 and paid out Rs. 3 lacs in dividend to shareholders! The directors have taken Rs. 2,75,000 towards the depreciation funds which on a block account of Rs. 50.75 lacs comes to little over 5 per cent. In our opinion what they should have done was to pay only a 7 per cent divided and build up a reserve fund as the company has practically no cash surplus which is essential for working expenditure The company have a capital of Rs. 30 lacs and a depreciation fund of Rs. 22 lacs against a block account of Rs. 50 lacs and have been practically no cash balance. The company have no reserve fund and it is regrettable that the directors should follow a policy which in difficult times may lead to serious consequences. What is to happen in 1935 if, as threatened the Municipality does not renew its contract with the company? In any event, one expected a more conservative policy in paying dividends. The company's earning capacity per every rupee of capital does not compare favourably with that of other electric companies in the presidency, and this increases the objection against the high dividend. It will be seen from the letter dated June 30 of the Karachi correspondent of the "Times of India" appearing on the 7th inst, that the Municipal authorities there have decided to include in the Municipal Budget a sum of Rs. 15,000, for the preliminary expenses of consultation with an expert in connection with a new electric plant to supply electric energy. We see no reason why the scrip on our market should stand at the high level of 50 per cent premium except that of high dividends. How other electric concerns are adopting a conservative policy as regards the payment of dividends will be seen from the report of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company Ltd.

STALIN LOOKS AT THE WORLD.

—:o:—

Growing Peril Of The Economic Crisis.

"PEACE TALK VAIN."

The newspapers devote almost five pages to Stalin's address at the Communist Party's Congress here.

Dealing with the international situation, Stalin declared that the word economic crisis was the result of over-production, says the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Herald".

It was accompanied, he said, by reduced wages, increased exploitation and the consequent inability of the masses to consume the growing quantity of available goods.

The crisis had been provoked by the increasing competition between Capitalist nations especially the United States and Britain.

In the circumstances and since the powers were trying to seize markets from one another, Stalin affirmed that disarmament and pacifism were empty talk.

The League of Nations meetings on disarmament and the London Naval Conference were doomed in advance to failure.

The crisis likewise redoubled the economic exploitation of colonies, causing the rising of a revolutionary tide in India, Indo-China, China, and Northern Africa. Governments, said Stalin, might believe that they could drown such movements in blood, and suppress them "with the aid of people like Gandhi," but Tsarism tried the same tactics, with well-known results.

Recapitulating Stalin submitted that:

Stabilisation of capitalism was nearing an end;

In some countries the economic crisis was growing into a political crisis; and

A mass movement of protest was surging up.

Therefore, he concluded, the bourgeoisie would seek a solution through Fascism and war, while the masses will seek salvation in revolution.

"AGGRESSIVE FRANCE."

Conducting its foreign policy in this contradictory situation, the Soviet Union, according to Stalin, confronted two tendencies:

(1) Provocative attacks, irritating pinpricks and manoeuvres which might, given a proper conjuncture, develop into intervention.

(2) The policy of some States to improve commercial relations.

The best representative of the first tendency was France—"the most aggressive, most military country in the world." notwithstanding its Kellogg Pact and Pan-European scheme.

The second policy was exemplified by the resumption of the relations with Britain the settlement of the Chinese Eastern conflict, and the growth of Soviet business contacts with capitalist nations.

In this connection Stalin referred to Russian foreign obligations. He said that, if granted credits, they were ready to pay part of the pre-war debts.

"Our policy," he concluded, "is a policy of peace and the strengthening of trade contract with all countries."

BEWARE
OF
DECEPTIONS.

We hereby inform our esteemed Customers that many Merchants are selling goods either imported from England or made from foreign yarn as Calico goods. We hereby request our Esteemed SWADESHI LOVING CUSTOMERS to Examine the pieces and buy goods bearing CALICO MILLS stamp. Any goods sold to them without the CALICO MILLS stamp are not of our manufacture.

CALICO MILLS
Ahmedabad.

JEPI SILKS
HAND MADE SILK CLOTH FOR SARIS & BLOUSES.
Manufactured entirely from PURE MYSORE AND BENGAL SILK YARNS.
Any colour required.
Width 45 inches. Rs. 3 per yard.
Samples from Manufacturers.
J. P. DESAI & Co.,
38/42, Shamsett Street, Bombay 2.

'GLYMOL'
Agreeable, Germicide and Deodorant Solution
used with good results as a spray, mouth wash, gargle, douche etc.
AGENTS:
Orient Drug Agency, Bombay.
Konkar Brothers, Poona.
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
CALCUTTA.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
(Established 1890).
71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite The Bombay Club and Near Currency Office,
FORT, BOMBAY
OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS
TO
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

OURS is the only Firm in Bombay that gives services free of charge of a qualified expert from London, holding highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics:—F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., F.C.L. (London)
WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Zalimsinghji of Jodhpur.	The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.	The Hon. Mr. A. K. Mehtavi.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji	The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott	The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.	Sir E. J. Headlam.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.	Sir Lawless Hepper.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.	Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.	Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.	Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Eduljl Wacha.	Sir Bisseradas Daga.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	Sir Hormusji Wadia.
	Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
	Col. W. M. P. Wood.
	Col. F. Windham.
	Col. R. C. Burke.
	Col. R. M. Carter.
	Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

Please note that ours is the oldest and the Original Firm of Dastoor
Do not be misguided. } We have no connection whatsoever with any other firm in Bombay bearing a similar name.

FREEDOM
From Domestic Slavery

IS EVERY WOMAN'S HERITAGE.

GAS—the modern fuel—has won the universal acceptance of modern housewives because it is definitely a better, quicker and cheaper method of cooking—because it releases them from the unpleasant kitchen drudgery of the old way—and because it is truly comfortable and healthful.

GAS
THE FUEL OF TO-DAY.

Write, 'phone or call.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO., LTD.,
Guzder House, Hornby Road,
'Phone 21693. BOMBAY.

Cotton Merchants! Seize the Opportunity.

Cotton speculation has attraction all over the World and every scrap of news, likely to affect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool Markets dominate all others, and every item of information there, is flashed all around the world. Wise speculator avail themselves of these news making huge profits.

If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram, or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advice about the above markets.

This Institution is:—COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU, 381, Esmail Building, 2nd floor, Fort, Bombay.

P.S.—Please apply for further details to the above address; send for our terms for carrying out business in "vaida" or "ready" in Cotton, Silver, Linseed and Wheat.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., C.'L. Parbatter, B. N. Rly. (Bengal).

Indo Balm
RELIEVES ALL PAINS
KARNIK BROS. AGUE MIXTURE DEPOT. GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

A NATION GROWS WHEN ITS NATIONAL BANKS GROW AND PROSPER.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.
is
AN INDIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Worked and managed by Indians AT IS YOUR "OWN BANK".

BANK'S CAPITAL.	
1911	Rs. 20,00,000
1918	Rs. 50,00,000
1917	Rs. 50,00,000
1919	Rs. 1,00,00,000
1929	Rs. 3,36,26,400
1930	Rs. 3,36,26,400

Study the Absolute Security and the Immeasurable services THE CENTRAL BANK offers to the public and you will appreciate to deal with it.

B. B. KOCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

ENGLAND MUST YIELD.

"Tiger Of France" On India's Future.

"KEEP THE WORLD WITH YOU," SAYS CLEMENCEAU.

In the course of a letter to the "Leader," Mr. Mirza Samiulla Beg (Nawab Mirza Yar Jung) of Lucknow, who is now the Chief Justice of the Nizam's High Court, writes as follows:—

A few years ago when the first non-co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi was in full swing, I happened to have an interview with the late M. Clemenceau, a great statesman of France and an ex-President of its Republic. The conversation turned on the 'future of India.' He remarked in his own forcible way, 'The moral forces that are working in the world to-day are so strong, that sooner or later, England shall be forced to concede to your demands, but "keep the world with you, keep the world with you.' He repeated the last few words with emphasis.

OUR EFFORTS: WORLD SYMPATHY.

These words deserve special consideration at the present juncture. It is true that in this struggle, the chief determining factor shall be our own efforts and self-sacrifices, but it is equally true that in view of the general political position of the world to-day, the degree of sympathy which other nations may come to show with our cause shall have its own weight with England. We should try to keep the world with us.

Now, it seems to me that after the expression of the wishes of the King and of the announcement of the Viceroy who cannot reasonably be expected to go beyond that at the present stage, if our countrymen do not join the R. T. Conference, the verdict of the world may be that the balance of mistake lies on the side of India. This will worsen our position.

NEGOTIATIONS INEVITABLE.

Even if the civil disobedience movement succeeds, a conference of representatives shall have to be held before the matter goes to Parliament. Then, if there is a chance, however remote it may be before a Conference coming after three months, why wait for one that may come after years? I fully realise the force of arguments of my nationalist countrymen in insisting upon joining Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru. But from the last gesture of the Viceroy, I am inclined to believe that the Government is prepared to create a situation which may enable those who represent the political spirit of India to-day, to take part honourably in the deliberations of the Conference. It is true that without them real peace would not come. A party will continue to exist and may even grow stronger with the lapse of time whose goal will be absolute severance from the Empire.

MINISTER ACCUSES YOUTH

—:o:—

Immorality In Secret.

An attack on the 'secret immorality" of young people and a striking defence of the modern girl were made by Congregational ministers at Bournemouth says a special correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

Youth was attacked as "bold and brazen," and defended as "good and modest."

The ministers have assembled here for their International Council meeting.

Dr. W. D. Jones, Moderator of the Council, was particularly outspoken.

"To-day," he said, "there is a revolt against sexual morality, which is bold, brazen, and unashamed.

"It scoffs at old reticences and decencies. It repudiates all the old conventions and taboos.

"It allows itself a freedom in speech and conduct that shocks all who have been brought up in the older traditions.

RESTRAINT GONE.

"The new sort of young people refuse to consider themselves bound by the old laws. The fact that sexual indulgence has been freed from certain social consequences has led to an alarming increase of secret immorality.

"Delivered from the fear of social consequences and the stigma of public shame, young people gaily and cheerfully flout the moral laws.

"What would become of human society if the sanctities of the home were destroyed, if purity and chastity were no longer counted to be virtues and holy married love were banished?

In interviews with several overseas ministers afterwards, however, I heard striking defences of the moderns—at least of the modern girl.

She was described as "elusive", good, sometimes, cunning occasionally, sly, modest, outspoken, pleasure-loving, broadminded, but, above all, delightful.

MAN'S EQUAL.

From the Rev. A. C. Garner, of Grace-church, New York City, a coloured pastor, I obtained a particularly vivid sketch of the American white girl.

'Politically, educationally and in religious life the coloured American girl is nowadays the equal of the man,' he said.

From another delegate, the Rev. S. J. Cox, I obtained a glimpse of what the girls of Bangalore, India, are like.

The Indian Miss is learning, I gathered, a new art—that of becoming Westernised.

"She is now as a general rule," said Mr. Cox, "modest, more restrained, dignified and in her outlook towards education and domestic life, she may well provide the key to the Indian situation to come."

Mr. Steven Chen, a Chinese delegate, laughed heartily when I asked him for his views.

"They are so modern," he said, "that they now kiss (but not in public), while they wear their trousers and skirts revealing quite half their legs in absolute defiance of the customs of centuries, which decreed that these garments should cover the feet."

Like most others, the modern Japanese, according to the Rev. Kakich Tsunashima of Tokyo, is pleasure-loving.

PIR PAGARO'S BROTHER

—:o:—

Questions In Council.

The following questions were asked and answers given in the last session of the Bombay Council:—

KARNATAK-KONKAN RAILWAY.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) asked: (a) Are Government aware that business interests and the public in general suffer a great deal of inconvenience for want of a Metre-gauge through connection from the Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country to Konkan?

(b) What steps, if any, do Government propose to take to remove this isolation of the Konkan from the Southern Maratha Country?

Mr. J. Ghosal replied: (a) It is probable that the inconvenience to business interests and to the public in general referred to by the Honourable Member does exist.

(b) The position with regard to the question of linking up Konkan with the interior is as under:—

Government had at first under consideration the construction of a railway from Karad on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to Ulva via Chiplun but the proposal had to be dropped as its construction was not considered financially justifiable. The Diva-Dasgaon Railway is now under consideration by the Railway Board. The final destination of this project is Chiplun, which is at present well connected with Karad by a good metalled road. When this Railway is constructed, the communication between the Konkan and the interior will be well established. The Kolhapur Durbar have also under consideration the extension of the Miraj-Kolhapur Railway to Dajipur within the State limits with a view to its further extension to Vijayadurg and Rajapur, both within British territory in the Ratnagiri District so that that part of the Konkan may be linked up with the country above the ghats.

There is also the Raibag-Nipani Railway project in the Belgaum District running from east to west. Nipani is connected to the Konkan by a good road, and this railway, when constructed, would further remove the inconvenience complained of, but in view of the present financial stringency the consideration of the construction of the project has been postponed.

TUTOR TO PIR PAGARO'S BROTHER.

Mr. M. S. Khuhro (Larkana District) asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the articles published in the "Sind Zamindar" of Sukkur regarding Pir Pagaro, specially the one appearing in its issue dated the 5th March 1930. (b) Is it a fact that the Collector of Sukkur in 1926-27 engaged a staunch Shiah by religion to be a tutor to the younger brother of the Pir Pagaro? (c) Is it a fact that the Pir Schib's family is Sunni and that the appointment of a Shah tutor was resented by Pir Pagaro, his relations, and his followers from the very beginning? (d) Is it a fact that after the appointment of the present Shiah tutor, a serious misunderstanding has been created between Pir Pagaro and his younger brother resulting in the flight of the latter with his mother from Pir-Jo-Jath to Sukkur? (e) If the replies to (a), (b), (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

Sir Ernest Hotson replied: (a) Yes. (b) It is the case that a Shiah gentleman was appointed tutor to the younger brother of the Pir in February 1927. (c) There is nothing to show that the appointment was resented at the time when it was made. The Pir complained about it to the Collector of Sukkur some time afterwards. (d) No. The flight of the brother, mother and aunt of the Pir to Sukkur was due to other reasons. (e) The tutor's appointment has been terminated.

ADOPT CONCILIATORY POLICY.

—:o:—

A Businessman's Warning To Govt.

The Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta in the course of his speech in support of Sir Pheroze Sethna's resolution in the Council of State said:—

I endorse every word that Sir Pheroze Sethna has so ably said in moving the resolution in this Council. Sir Pheroze Sethna has given a vivid picture of what is going on in India, more especially in the Bombay Presidency and more so in the town of Bombay.

There seems to be such a large volume in favour of Mr. Gandhi's Civil Disobedience that, in spite of what Sir Sankaran Nair and others have said, one thing is certain that there is no man in Bombay who can be heard if he has anything to say against Mr. Gandhi. The only man who can be heard is he who is speaking for Mr. Gandhi. Therefore, the war is pitched between the Government of India and Mr. Gandhi's troops. The consequence is that the economical condition of the country is reduced to such an extent that I wonder if the Government of India realise the situation that is created by the boycott of foreign goods, especially British goods, which will bring an income of at least 15 to 20 crores less than what was received last year. I understand the central revenue comes to about 62 crores by way of import duties. If this falls by 15 to 16 crores, I should like to know from the honourable gentlemen on the Government side how they are going to finance their budget and how they are going to find this money. Even the provincial Governments will be hit by the non-payment of taxes by raiyats. The liquor and toddy shops are being given up and a great deal of income will be lost on the account. So they will be also at their wit's end as to how to manage and carry on the Government of provinces. These are the things going on in this country and that is why it is necessary that a policy of conciliation should be adopted. The people can stand any amount of repression because the temper is such that they have no fear of jail, they have no fear of lathi charges or anything else that can be done to repress this movement. The movement is there and it is going to last until something definite is done. As a business man I cannot understand why the Government does not make it plain, if its intentions are the same as those of Mr. Gandhi, that it intends to give self-government. Why not say so in so many words or alternatively say that the country is not prepared for it now and say that it will be given in 10 or 15 years, with certain reservations regarding the minorities. A definite statement of that character should be made. To carry on as we are going now means that no one knows whether self-government will come in 50 or 100 years.

LEFT-HANDED CHILDREN.

—:o:—

Do They Grow Up With A Different Outlook On Life?

It is a curious fact that from time immemorial there has always been a strong prejudice against a child using his left hand for the ordinary movements of daily life.

Yet there is no known reason why right-handedness should have pride of place, except that from general use and wont most tools and utensils are made for the right hand.

It is another anomaly that whereas intolerance is shown towards lefthandedness in childhood it is actually commended in adult life when applied to games, and as far back as Biblical times the Benjamites are quoted for their proficiency as left-handed warriors. And Chapman's left-handed batting has made him the hero of school-boys.

Various theories are put forward to account for the left-handed child, but none has yet arrived at anything conclusive.

One idea is that where the imitative faculty is strong the baby copies the parents' actions as in a mirror and so uses the opposite hand to that of the demonstrator.

Some say it is purely a matter of heredity, that illusive thing about which there is still so much to be discovered.

Another viewpoint is that lefthandedness is often a functional or psychological affair governed by certain nerve centres.

MANY SQUAINT.

Noticing that children who squinted were frequently left-handed, a well-known oculist began investigating this subject of the use of the left hand, and during his research work he made certain most interesting observations.

For instance, after collecting information about some 3,000 cases of squint, he found very few which failed to reveal left-handedness in a near relative if not actually in the patient himself, which rather upholds the case for heredity.

He found there were more left-handed boys than girls and that a large number of twins are left-handed.

The left-handed child appears the same as others, but there are subtle differences to be noted by the keen observer.

He is usually more obstinate, critical and self-reliant, but is apt to come into conflict with those in authority. He is distinctly the type which will be led but never driven.

This tendency to be always "standing up to things" is, in the opinion of a mental expert, the outcome of unconscious as well as conscious conflict with parents and teachers who have sought to make him use his right hand on all occasions.

OFTEN DORMANT.

A striking characteristic of the left-handed child is his passionate sense of fairness and justice.

Sometimes, left-handedness does not appear until the child is well grown.

The tendency may be dormant until it is lighted up by some physical or emotional shock, or it may simply be adopted by him as a means of asserting his intense desire to be different from an over-dominant parent.

Another point of interest is that it is extremely hard to find a wholly left-handed person, and quite a number of children are, if left alone, remarkably ambidextrous.

Curious instances are constantly cropping up which defy explanation, such as the case of a boy who always uses one hand when writing with a pen and the other when using a pencil.

Then there are those who are only left-handed when dealing cards.

Modern medical opinion is ayreed that whatever the primary cause of left-handedness it is extremely unwise to check it, if it is established that it is natural to a particular child.

The old methods of "breaking the bad habit," as it was then called, by different devices and punishments, though it produced the one strong individuality in a hundred, did incalculable damage to the other ninety-nine.

DO NOT SCOLD.

It often produced a diffident and rebellious outlook, and the mental stress endured impaired the system, making it less capable to repel infection and disease.

"Nervous" squint, stammering, intense irritability and general pugnaciousness are some of the symptoms which appear when children are forced to do certain things with either hand which is contrary to their natural instinct.

In a nutshell: investigation and study of left-handedness proves once again that Mother Nature will not be defied with impunity.

Therefore if your child instinctively uses his left hand after having his toys or fork put in his right, do not scold him and try to alter his way, and above all do not make him thing he is 'odd."

And remember, too, that if he is naturally left-handed, even if you succeed in making him right-handed he will probably never excel with the latter as he would have done if allowed to go on his left-handed way.

Although the world, at least the man made side of it, seems to have been made for right-handed people, the left handed can often score above the majority.

Think how the left-handed bowler is dreaded and the awkward spin that a tennis ball can take on went served by a left-handed player!—"Daily Herald."

An Open Challenge

To those who profess that Swadeshi Goods are inferior to foreign ones.

Shri Kishore Mitra Mandal

OPENS ON

26th JULY 1930 AT MADHAV BAUG,
(C. P. TANK ROAD)

A Grand Swadeshi Bazar

Wherein you can have all the best in Swadeshi Goods: for the Congress Boycott Committee is inspecting all the stalls.

COME, SEE AND BE SATISFIED.

The Breatheable Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the Peps way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Badhe & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

FOUND.

A packet of papers was found in Gowalia Tank Tram at 11 a.m., on 20th July.

The owner should take it from the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Office, Kalbadevi road.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the 'S. T. C. Teachers' Association' Mr. S. V. Phadnis, will speak on "Primary and Secondary Education Committee's Recommendation" on Thursday, 24th inst. at 6 p.m. S.T. in the Maratha High School near Opera House Tram Terminus.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi will preside."

FRUIT SELLER GETS TRANSPORTATION.

The trial concluded at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of the case in which Gule Adarsha Mulatsha, a Pathan fruit seller and massageur, who was charged with the murder of a moneylender by stabbing him with a knife.

The facts have already been published in our issue of yesterday.

The jury, by a majority of 7 to 2, found the accused guilty. Mr. Justice Broomfield took into consideration the divided verdict and the youth of the accused, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

PATHARE PRABHU YOUTHS HOIST CONGRESS FLAG

New Wady presented a gay sight on the morning of Sunday last under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Youths the Flag Salutation ceremony was performed. People from Khar, Borivli and Thana had specially come down to witness the function. The gateway was tastefully decorated and the whole of the lane was illuminated. About 150 Prabha tPheris had responded to the invitation. The function was graced by Mrs. Jaishri Raiji of the Desh Sevika Sangha who in a few chosen words addressed the gathering. The playing of Sanai Vajantra on the occasion was most befitting. Underneath the Zenda a beautiful model scene was arranged depicting Mahatmaji plying the Charkha in a Fort.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

Two Meetings For Borah Women.

Two enthusiastic meetings of Borah leaders were held on Tuesday one in Nimchavala building and the other in Gaslatvala Building.

Mrs. Nargisben in her speech explained to them that the Borah women being in Purdah was no draw back if they really wished to help, the national cause, because they could all take to wearing Khaddar and spinning, and thus give help to thousands of their poor starving sisters, in far off villages.

At Gaslatwalla Mansion, at the end of the meeting the generous hosters Mrs. Esufally Adamji Gaslatvala showed her deep sympathy by making a collection and gave it to the Desh Sevika Sangh.

Picketing Auction Sales Of Foreign Cloth

By the order of the High Court Receiver some bales of foreign cloth was put up for auction by Messrs. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, Wednesday but the presence of the Sevikas postponed the auction.

Messrs. Mistry and Co., Auctioneers were auctioning on Wednesday 54 bales of Foreign yarn, but by the presence of the Sevikas the auction was withdrawn.

COLLECTIONS.

Shrimati Dahiben collected from the Madhavji Dharamsi Mills Finishing Department Rs. 147 for the Women and Children Fund of Desh Sevikas Sangh.

All the Sevikas living at Mandvi must come to the Congress House to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. to receive their badges.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Sevikas picketing liquor shops have to come to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. to the Congress House as usual.

GOVT'S SQUANDERMANIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

1928 75 per cent. 75/8 per cent.
1929 72/8 per cent. 68 per cent.
1930 67/14 per cent. 67/5 per cent.

On July 22, the rate was 62.8

Don't Invest.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, said:—

Borrowing rate of interest in 1927-28 4.69 per cent.

Borrowing rate of interest in 1929 5.49 per cent.

Borrowing rate of interest in 1930 6 per cent.

From the above table it will be seen that Government has continuously increased the rate of interest for its borrowings although (No. (1) commodity prices are all down (No. 2) There have been good monsoons for the last 7 years (No. 3) Trade demand is continuously down.

The reasons for such increased rates are (No. 1) continuous deflations to maintain 1.6 ratio (No. 2) Continuous borrowings by treasury bills at high rate of interest. (No. 3) Precarious condition of trade, industry and agriculture (No. 4) shaken confidence in Government stability. To these four causes is at present added the loss of goodwill by Government on account of its repressive policy. Hence the Government has come out with the tempting rate of interest for its new loan as forecasted by prominent Calcutta broker's reports.

TOO HIGH A RATE.

The rate of interest is offered is 25 per cent more than that offered in 1927-28 when the loan was over subscribed.

As a rule whenever a business house is in difficulties it tries to attract more deposits by offering increased rate of interest. But usually this fact instead of gaining for them more deposits, on the contrary effects its credit and causes withdrawals. I think the same will be the effect in case of this loan issue.

The public now will be able to see that by reckless expenditure and disastrous financial operations, the Government have squandered away public money to such an extent as to require borrowing at 6 per cent. interest when trade demand is lowest and world money markets easiest.

I will, therefore appeal to all Indians not to be enticed away by the allurement of high rate of interest but to refuse to take up even hundred rupee piece of any new loan, Treasury Bill of Post Office Cash Certificates till Mahatma Gandhi is released and Indians control their country's finances.

SQUANDERMANIA.

It is proclaimed by officials and their friends that the terms are very generous, but it is no surprise that an alien Government can well afford to be generous at the cost of Indian tax-payer in order that may be able to keep on its spendthriftness.

"SIN TO SERVE GOVT."

22 Volunteers Jailed.

Twenty-two Congress volunteers were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday charged with picketing foreing cloth shops in Fort.

Sixteen of them were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment while a sentence of three months' simple imprisonment each was passed on three accused. Two more accused were given four months' simple.

Chaganlal Dosubhai, the last accused said: "Send me to jail for one year if you like. I am determinated to speak out my mind. The accused then said it was a sin to serve the present Government and asked the Magistrate to resign his job.

The Magistrate asked a policeman to take him out of the court and said he would try his case later.

SATYAGRAHA AT BYCULLA STATION.

Prisoners Refuse To Travel Third.

As a protest against travelling in a third class compartment, eight political prisoners resorted to Satyagraha at the Byculla railway station, Bombay, on Wednesday morning. They were removed from the Arthur Road Jail to be taken to Nasik and were waiting at the Byculla railway station.

When the train for Nasik reached Byculla at about 9-30 a.m. they were asked by the police guards to enter a third class compartment. They protested against this and demanded that they should travel in inter class.

SATYAGRAHA OFFERED.

The authorities refused to accede to their wishes and the prisoners offered Satyagraha by refusing to move from the platform. The train, however, departed according to time-table leaving the prisoners and the police on the station.

One of the prisoners is Sjt. Indrajit Thakore, Secretary of the third "War Council", who was sentenced to five months' hard labour and classed as an "A" Class prisoner.

The crowds on the platrorm loudly cheered the prisoners as they were being taken back to the Arthur Road Jail.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT VISAPUR?

It is understood that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has deputed Messrs. B. T. Desai, Vithaidas Bhagwandas and Dr. Velkar to go to the Visapur Jail and enquire into the allegations of ill-treatment of the political prisoners.

It appears the Bombay Government have given permission to the deputation to visit the jail.

WHAT IS SWADESHI CLOTH?

B. P. C. C. Boycott Committee Secretary's Warns Public Against Fraud.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Mr. Vrajlal Raichand, Secretary Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Boycott Committee, writes:—

"Under the Congress Mandate cloth produced by Indian mills with Indian management and without the use of foreign yarn, alone is Swadeshi. The attention of our Committee has, however, been drawn to the fact that attempts are made to evade fulfilment of this mandate.

Some of the mills do not put down their names on the pieces of cloth produced by them and not only that but they do not put their names on the bales of cloth produced by them. This enables the cloth of the mills which cannot be considered Indian mills being sold without the purchasing public being aware of the fact. In order that the public may know that they are really purchasing Swadeshi cloth. It is necessary that every piece of cloth should bear the name of the mill by which it is produced. Any cloth which does not bear the name of the mill which produces it will not be considered swadeshi and the public should not purchase the same.

All merchants are, therefore, requested to insist that on every piece of cloth which they receive the name of the mill by which it is produced should be given and not to sell cloth which is not produced by an Indian mill as laid down by the Working Committee. Merchants who may have got cloth with them which does not bear bear the name of the mills producing it should get the names printed forthwith on each piece. Cloth which bears merely the name of the merchants and not the name of the mills in which it is produced will not be considered Swadeshi and the purchasing public is required not to purchase the same.

WHAT IS NON-SWADESHI CLOTH.

Among the class of mills which cannot be considered Indian are included mills which are managed by foreigners, and they cannot come within the purview of the said Resolution.

The cloth produced by these mills is not swadeshi and should not be purchased by the public. A list of these mills is hereto annexed.

SWADESHI MILLS.

(1) Asur Veerjee Mills Limited; (2) Atlas Mills Company Limited; (3) Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited; (4) Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited; (5) Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited; (6) The Bradbury Mills Limited; (7) Centuary Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited; (8) Centuary Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited; (9) Coorla Mills (S. & M. Company Limited); (10) Crescent Mills Company Limited. (11) Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited; (12) Currimbhoy Mills Company Limited; (13) Dawn Mills Company Limited; (14) Ebrahimbhoy Patel Mills Company Limited; (15) Fazulbhoy Mills Limited; (16) Faramjee Petit S. & M. Mills Company Limited; (17) Hindustan S. & W. Mills Company Limited; (18) Indian Manufacturing Company Limited; (19) Jam Manufacturing Company Limited (No. 1); (20) Jam Manufacturing Company Limited (No. 2); (21) [illegible] Manufacturing Company Limited; (24) Jivraj Baju S. & M. Company Limited; (25) Jubilee Mills Limited; (26) Kastoorchand Mills Company Limited; (27 Kastoorchand Mills Company Limited (Imperial Mills); (28) Khatau Makanjee S. & W. Company Limited; (29) Madhawdas Scindia Mills Limited; (30) Madhowjee Dharamsee Manufacturing Company Limited; (31) Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company Limited; (32) Maneckji Petit (Dinshaw Petit Mills); (33) Maneckji Petit (Bomanjee Petit Mills); (34) Mathradass Mills Limited; (35) Moon Mills Limited; (36) Morarjee Gokuldas S. & W. Company Limited; (37) Mysore S. & W Company Limited (No. 2); (38) The New China Mills Limited; (39) New Islam Mills; (40) New Kaisar-i-Rind S. & W. Company Limited; (41) Pearl Mills Limited; (42) Phoenix Mills Limited; (43) Prabhat Mills Limited; (44) Prahlad Mills Limited; (45) Premier Mills Limited; (46) Presidency Mills Company Limited; (47) Raghumunshi Mills Limited; (48) Raja Bahadur Mothal Bombay Mills Limited; (49) Ruby Mills Limited; (50) Sewree Cotton Mills Limited; (51) Sir Shapurjee Broacha Mills Limited (Counaught Mills); 52) Sir Shapurjee Empress Mills; (53) Sir Shapurjee (New Empress Mills); (54) Standard Mills Company; (55) Swadeshi Mills Company Limited; (56) Victoria Mills Limited; (57) (57) Western India S. & M. Company Limited.

NON-SWADESHI MILLS.

(1) Appolic Mills Limited; (2) Colaba Land and Mills Company Limted; (3) David Mills Company Limited (No. 1 & 2); (4) Edward Sassoon Mills Limited; (5) E. D. Sassoon United Mills Company Limited. (6) Alexander Mills); (7) E. D. Sassoon Mills; (Jacob Sassoon Mill (8) Raschel Sassoon Mill; (9) Manchester Mill; (10) Elphinstone S. & W. Mills Company Limited (11) Finlay Mills Limited (12) Gold Mohor Mills Limited; (13) Kohinoor Mills Company Limited. (14) Mayor Sassoon Mills Limited; (15) New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company Limited; (16) New Great Eastern S. & W. Company Limited; (17) Sasson S. & W. Company Limited. (18) Satya Mills Limited; (19) Simplex Mills Limited; (20) Swan Mills Limited; (21) Union Mills Limited; (22) Jahingir Wadia Mills; (23) Bombay Industrial Mills Limited; (24) Toy Podar Cotton Mills Limited.

RENAISSANCE OF INDIAN MUSIC AND UNIVERSITY.

Mr. K. H. Vakil Speaks For The Artists.

PRINCIPAL MACKENZIE'S TRIBUTE TO PROF DEODHAR.

"If ever the Bombay University recognises the claims of Indian music to be included in the curriculum of the University, surely the credit would go to the untiring efforts of Prof. Deodhar of the School of Indian Music." In these words Principal Mackenzie of the Wilson College paid a glowing tribute to Prof. B. R. Deodhar and his Institution, in what he called his vice-presidential remarks at the Fifth Anniversary of the School held on Wednesday, in Wilson College.

Mr. Justice Akbar Ali Mirza who was to preside on the occasion was unavoidably absent as he is laid up with influenza. There was a representative and distinguished gathering present prominent amongst whom were Sheriff Bandalibhai Hajibhai, Sir Lallubha Samaldas, Sir Pheroze Sethna Raja Pratapgiriji, Mrs. Shuth Tyabji, Mrs. Maniben Mauji and Mr. Kanayalal Vakil, Dr. Normand, V. P. Vaidya Dr. Gharpure and others.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

After an interesting and varied programme of music by the pupils of the school was over Mr. Kalayanraj Ghoda gave a brief history of the school in the course of which he said the school was founded by Prof. B. R. Deodhar in 1925.

The course of studies is divided into primary and higher divisions Primary course is of two years. During these two years a fairly good knowledge of about thirty Raagas is given. The theory of the Raagas and their relation with the period of the day assigned to them their systematic classification into groups according to their nature, and such other useful and interesting information supplemented by ample demonstrations, form part of the course.

NEW ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.

During the last year the Nutan Garbha Mandal founded and directed by Mrs. Maniben Manji was added to the School and its classes are regularly held twice a week. The members of this Mandal are ladies belonging to the high class Gujarati families, and the Mandal offer their help to the deserving charitable institutions by taking part in concerts arranged for this purpose.

The Mandal is open for both Gujarati and Non-Gujarati ladies and the fees are only nominal. A small dancing class has also been added under the wel-known Indian Dancing Teacher Balvantrad Paranjape. The dancing class too is receiving ready response from the public.

MUSIC UNIVERSITY.

Prof. B R. Deodhar in the course of his speech said:—

Our school had seized every opportunity to impress upon those who control the educational destinies, that Indian Music was a subject worthy of their attention and that it should find its proper place in the University Curriculum. Four typical questions in Indian music were always asked. (1) Was there a standard system of notation, (2) Were there enough qualified teachers? (3) Were there textbooks of Indian Music. (4) Were there any prospects in the profession.

Regarding the question of Notation Prof. Deodhar pointed out that that question was of secondary importance. Names of eminent musicians could be cited from ancient to modern ones who had studied music to its perfection without any kind of notation system. He would not for a moment venture to suggest that they should do without any notation system; what he wished to emphasize was, that they should not give undue importance and blind themselves to the main issue. Pandit Vishnu Digambar had published about 50 books in a widely followed notation system. Also a notation system devised by the great scholar Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande had gained immence popularity. One might write music in any of these two systems yet the music remains the same.

The question of properly qualified teachers and reliable text books were hardly worth any serious refutation. There are institutions like the Indian Women's University, Poona, the Annamalai University of Indian Music and the Marris College of Lucknow which had evolved useful courses in Indian Music. Pandit Vishnu Digambar and Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande had laboured in the same field with most gratifying results. What they were struggling hard against odds, against social snobbery and academic prudery. Let there be given their due. Let the University of Bombay announce, that there was something like Indian Music, that it deserved to be recognized as a worthy subject that it deserved to be studied as a branch of learning, and it was worthy of cultivation as a noble art. Let the University announce that there was a demand for text books, that there was a demand for competent teachers and he could assure them, the market woud be flooded with them—flooded with both reliabe text-books and competent teachers.

PRINCIPAL MACKENZIE'S TRIBUTE.

In a short speech after the conclusion of the programme, Principal Mackenzie did not think it necessary to say much in appreciation of the school after the most enjoyable programme presented that evening. For, he said, "good wine needs no bush." He was interested in the movement which led up to the present development of Indian music. He recalled that 20 years ago, Pandit Vishnu Digambar used to come to the College to address the students on Indian music.

PROUD OF DEODHAR.

About Professor Deodhar, Principal Mackenzie said the Wilson College was proud to claim him among its students. He is now known as the outstanding exponent of scientific Indian music in this city. Despite his strenuous labours for the School, Prof. Deodhar had found time to take his B. A. degree.

MR. K. H. VAKIL SPEAKS FOR ARTISTS.

Mr. Kanayalal H. Vakil, proposposing a vote of thanks to Principal Mackenzie, said that he knew from personal knowledge that Principal Mackenzie had been taking a deep and keen interest in Prof. Deodhar and had encouraged him in his general education as well as in the pursuit of music.

"We want the University," said Mr. Vakil "to understand the needs of the future generation of student. It was a shame that the Bombay University had not recognised the services to Indian music of two great masters, Pandit Vishnu Digamber and Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande. There was no need for a discussion as to the utility of music. "It is the University that is on the defence, and not we the artists."

Concluding, Mr. Vakil said that they thanked Principal Mackenzie for giving them a Deodhar. He hoped that the Principal would also give the future of Prof. Deodhar.

TO CONGRATULATE MR. KALIDAS ZAVERI.

A public meeting will be held today (Thursday), to congratulate Sjt. Kalidas J. Zaveri, a prominent Advocate of Ahmedabad, and other Palanpuri Satyagrahis on their conviction at Bullion Exchange Hall, Sheikh Memon Street at 7-30 p.m. Shrimati Hansaben Mehta, President "War Council," will preside.

B. F. Bharucha On Tour

We understand that B. F. Bharucha who has just returned from Calcutta, Patna, Allahabad and Jubbulpore, will visit Surat on the 24th, Ahmedabad on the 25th and 27th Viramgam on the 28th and Udvada on the 28th instant.

Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College
DELHI.

Applications for admission in the Male and Female sections of both Ayurvedic and Unani departments should reach the office of the Principal by the 31st July, 1930.
Prospectus and admission forms sent free,
PRINCIPAL.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Silk ! Tussore Silk !! Khadi Silk !!!

The best Silk, Tussore, Khadi Silk, Suitings manufactured in our own FACTORY at Surat can be had at very reasonable rates from :—

The Indian Silk & Tussore House,
Dwarkadas Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BLACK SILK SUITINGS IS OUR SPECIALITY.

PLEASE

SERGEANT FLOOD IN COURT

Charged With Assaulting A Pleader.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The echo of an incident which took place near the staircase leading to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, a few minutes before the trial of Congress leaders on June 17, was heard on Wednesday when Mr. K. R. Bhende, an Advocate, charged Sergeant Flood of the Bombay City Police with assault and doing an act endangering life, under Sections 352 and 336 I. P. C. before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Mr. S. A. Shete, Advocate, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. B. H. Daruwalla.

The complainant examined by Mr. Shete said that he was an Advocate practising in the Police Courts for the last 10 years. On June 17, he came to the Esplanade Police Court at about 11.15 a.m. accompanied by one of his clients as he had to present an information and make a transfer application on behalf of his clients. He left his hat in the Advocates' room on the first floor and went up followed by his client and found that a barricade had been erected near the Bar library.

"COME HERE, MISTER."

The accused was seated at the top of the staircase on a chair. Deputy Inspector McCarthy was standing there speaking to another sergeant. Mr. Shah, the interpretor to the Court was also standing nearby and was in conversation with one Mr. Jani. The complainant passed towards the Court a little ahead of the accused, when the latter called the complainant "Come here, mister."

Complainant went towards the accused when the latter asked him whether complainant was a solicitor. Witness replied that he was a pleader. Deputy Inspector McCarthy turned to the accused and said that he was a pleader.

"A THREAT."

Thereupon witness turned round to go to the Court when the accused called out "I don't care whether you put on a black coat or a white one. I will throw you down." Witness asked the accused not to be impertinent when the accused put one hand on his neck and another on the shoulder and pushed him down the stairs. Witness came down 10 steps and had he not caught the railings he would have had a severe fall. Witness shouted for Mr. Shah the interpreter of the Court and asked Deputy Inspector Mcarthy for the name of the accused. That Officer did not pay any heed to his request. He then entered the court and reported the matter to Inspector Naden who promised to enquire into the matter and asked him not to worry about it. Later when the Magistrate occupied his seat he complained about the conduct of the sergeant and through the Magistrate obtained the accused's name.

BANDOBUST.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daruwalla witness said he had not seen or known the accused before.

Q:—Do you know that at every political trial there is police 'bandobust?'—I don't know what you mean by 'bandobust.'

Q:—On this particular day did you not see them keeping order?—I saw police officers going here and there but I did not know what their duties were. (Laughter.)

COUNTING STEPS.

Q:—When the accused rudely called you "Come here" did you get excited?—No.

Q:—Did you expect the accused to know that you were a lawyer?—No. I expected him to be courteous.

Q:—Were you excited or not?—I was excited when the accused threw me down because that was not the conduct I expected of him. (Laughter).

Q:—You say you fell down 10 steps, did you count how many steps there are in all to the staircase?—I counted 10 steps for the purpose of this case. If the accused had thrown me still lower I would have counted more steps. (Laughter).

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. Hearing was then adjourned to Monday.

GRATIS and POST FREE!

THE "ART OF PERFUMERY", Written in Plain English. It tells how to make various kinds of Scented Hair Oils, and Spirit Perfumes at Home at a very cheap cost. Please apply at once for copy S. PAUL AND CO., (Dept. B C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Numerous friends and patients of
Dr. Fred De Sa,
DDS.,
(Late Hon. Lecturer in Dentistry Medical School, Poona, and Dental Surgeon, Sassoon Hospitals), are hereby informed that
DR. DE SA
has opened his
DENTAL SURGERY
at
EMPIRE BUILDING,
HORNBY RD., FORT, BOMBAY,
to offer his numerous patients his special work, viz., Correction of deformed (crooked) teeth, Painless extractions, Pyorrhoea treatment and higher Dental Surgery.
Unbreakable sets of teeth seamless Gold crowns and bridge work (done in his own invented machines) can be fitted within 48 hours of extraction of teeth. Fees moderate.
(Advt.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Bhilding 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, July 22.

Previous Closing Rate	13.26
To-day's Opening Rate	13.20
Difference	—06
To-day's Closing Rate	12.96
Difference	—24

Broach Expectation J-A Rs. 184
Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 217

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 22.

Previous Closing Rate	6.97
To-day's Opening Rate	6.93
Difference	plus 01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.97
Difference	Nil.

Platinum Pure

96%

(Supplied in plate and wire.)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.

Enquire at—

Batliboi & Co.,

Forbes Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Two Attractive Flats To Let.

To Vegetarian Hindus, Monthly Rent Rs. 220, 185, for Permanent Tenants, in Raval Building, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.

Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1930.

D. COM. (L. M. C.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

DUE STUDENT SECURES FIRST PLACE.

FIVE SUBJECTS DIPLOMA

BUSINESS ORGANISATION DIPLOMA:—
69 per cent. 22 Passes out of all India, 24.

BANKING DIPLOMA:—
83 per cent. 5 Passes Out of All India 7.

SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA:—
54 1/2 per cent. 6 Passes out of all India 13.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA:—
100 per cent. 2 Passes out of All India 3.

THE BEST IN INDIA AS USUAL.

Call or write for Prospectus:—
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble,
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw

for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. L. Dixon & Co., Ltd
Structural and Sanitary Engineer
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1930.

THE AUTHENTIC VOICE.

—:o:—

It is openly alleged in well-informed circles in Simla that Lord Irwin was stampeded into declaring the Working Committee of the Congress illegal and ordering the arrest of Pundit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud even against the advice of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces. He was stampeded into resorting to this step because his advisers were alleged to be determined, at all cost, to prevent a rapprochement—to which Lord Irwin seemed to be not unfavourable—between Government and the Congress on the basis of the terms contained in Pundit Motilal's interview with Mr. Slocombe. Sir Fazlal Hussain, it is further alleged, played a prominent role in these anti-national activities on the strength of an understanding with the Die-hards who are anxious to retain for the "Security Services" as much of the power and privilege, which they at present enjoy, as possible. If these allegations are well-founded, they provide an explanation for the policy of the Government of India during the last few months. The Congress was to be damned and, if possible, crushed as not representing the Nation. The Muslims, as a community, were to be advertised as having no sympathy with it and its programme. The Liberals and other non-descripts were always opposed to its methods. The Round Table Conference was to be held and Congressmen, as outlaws, were to be kept away from it and the communalist demands of the Muslims, as championed by Sir Fazlal Hussain's nominees, and the vested interests of the "Security Services" were both to be safeguarded and secured by this unholy alliance. Realities, however, shattered these sweet dreams. For Lord Irwin and the Labour Government have realised that they cannot have a permanent settlement of the Indian problem without the co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress and hence the mission of Shriyuts Sapru and Jayakar.

From yet another quarter the dreamers of this dream have received a rude shock. The Nationalist Muslims, who assembled in Lucknow on Sunday, have given the lie direct to the libel that Muslims as a community are opposed to the Congress, will join the Conference without the Congress and will allow themselves to be made an instrument for mortgaging the liberty of their country for a generation more. They are determined to see their country completely free now and immediately and for no selfish gains, will betray its cause. As Dr. Ansari, who presided over the Lucknow Conference, points out in his interview: "We assembled to repudiate this libel on the Muslim community. We had to stop this misrepresentation of the community by parties and persons who would exploit the Muslim community to serve ends that are neither Indian nor Indian Muslim. We had to give the lie direct to libellers so that future generations might not point their finger of scorn at the supposed indifference of Mussalmans in their country's hour of trial." How unwarranted is the libel against Muslims is known to everyone who knows anything of the course of the political struggle during the last few months. The Lucknow Conference in view of the sacrifices made by Mussalmans in N. W. F., Punjab, Bihar, Bombay and other provinces in the struggle for freedom refutes the baseless statements made by Government and interested persons that Mussalmans have not participated as a community in the cause for the emancipation of their motherland." The bare facts of the situation as mentioned by Dr. Ansari are revealing enough. He says: "In the N. W. F. P. almost every man was with the Congress The contribution of the Punjab Muslims to the volunteer strength of that province was more than 60 per cent., while the best of its Muslim leaders were with two or three exceptions, all in jail. Delhi was not behind the Punjab, nor the U. P., where even a casual observer would find that Mulims had contributed their full quota to the national cause. Bengal, specially Eastern Bengal, and in Behar the response of Mussalmans was splendid and so it was in Bombay another so-called stronghold of communalism."

Apart from emphasizing the whole-hearted and active support of Muslims to the National movement, the Lucknow Conference, which be it noted, was attended by men like the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, has rendered a distinct service to the country and its present rulers by drawing prominent attention to the true significance of that movement and its justification in the Government's refusal to respond to the National Demand." While deploring isolated instances of violence Dr. Ansari says: "Indeed, those who know anything of struggles in the world cannot help being struck by what in history is an unparalelled fidelity of a people to the principle of non-violence. This movement has now gone on for four months. Where in history is the exmple of a mass movement that has not broken out into violence in less than four weeks? Yet, it is curious that this aspect which has astounded the world appears to be ignored by the powers-that-be when it should have commanded unqualified tribute." But even the bureaucracy in India cannot much longer remain unaffected by the signal proof which the country has given of its having attained "a stature which precludes its being bullied into submission." It has, therefore, seriously begun to change its tactics and is seeking to lure the Congres into the proverbial spider's web. The country, however, is in earnest and the Congress, as its spokesman, will not be tempted by shadows. There is much talk of peace now. But those who talk of it seemed to forget the object for which India is struggling. India wants freedom. Nothing more but nothing less. Her terms are as clear as her fight is clean. She has never spurned peace. Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy, his interview with Mr. Slocombe, and Pundit Motilal's interview to the "Daily Herald"—all proclaim her intense longing for peace and Dr. Ansari speaks the bare truth when he says that "no two men have been more conscious of the value of peace." But peace is a snare and a delusion if it is not peace with honour. Secure India's honour by guaranteeing her "substance of independence" and peace will follow as night follows day. Without these honourable terms there can be no settlement with Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal, which means, as Dr. Ansari points out, with the Mussalmans who "would unhesitatingly stand by and follow their lead" and repudiate Jinnahs, not to speak of Fazli Hussains and Allis, and minor fry like Dehlavis and Daudis.

THE NEW LOAN.

—:o:—

The Rupee Loan of the Government of India—issued at 6 per cent. at par from July 28,—is one more evidence of the parlous state in which the country's finances have been brought by the policy of the present Government. Those who see in every action of our unrepentant bureaucracy nothing but an excuse for fresh ecstasies, and those who are professionally interested in boosting Government's latest financial adventure, will, of course, seize upon the rate of interest and such details to describe the loan as a most attractive investment. But, apart from these professional ecstasie, no sober financier, no cautious investor, could honestly look upon this loan as a most desirable and safest investment. The rate of interest is, it is true, pretty high; though, for the Indian investor, it would yield much below the sterling loans of this year floated in London by the Government of India. The 6 per cent interest on this loan is liable to the Indian income tax of about 10 per cent, reducing the yield to 5.4 per cent. whereas the yield on the sterling loan to the Indian investor, taking the terms of repayment into consideration, would exceed 7 per cent., inasmuch as the Indian investor in sterling loans escapes both Indian and British income taxes. The Indian investor's opportunities for investing in these sterling loans were very restricted; but such as they were, it is evident that the present floatation cannot possibly compare in attractiveness to the sterling loans of the same Government.

But in considering the soundness of this loan as an investment, we are to consider not only the interest obtainable, but all the surrounding circumstances attending on the loan. The needs of the Government forcing them to have recourse to the money market under present conditions are not difficult to understand. But their motives in taking this step at this precise moment, afford a more complex study. They have to meet their debt obligations falling due in August next, and amounting to 15½ crores. They have, in addition, some capital commitments, even apart from the purchase of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The exact total of the Government requirements is very difficult to state; but the fact that they have gone to the market in these conditions, raises a serious doubt if their financial condition is of the soundest. Sir George Schuster has revived the expedient of the Treasury Bills. A very large total is outstanding of this temporary floating debt, which is the hall-mark of the financier at his wits' ends. And now he is coming forward in India—as he has already done twice in Britain—with short-term borrowings which cannot but add to the credit weakness of the Government of India. For the soundness and solvency of Indian public finance, such floating, temporary burdens cannot but be condemned, even on the narrow financial grounds. And if to that we add the very well-known facts of our recent financial history that the revenues of the Government are falling: that the object of the loan is not necessarily or entirely productive; that Indian distrust in the Government is profound and growing—the loan becomes anything but tempting as an investment even to the simplest investor. The Government of Sir George Schuster may, by their incessant recourse to borrowing hope to conceal their financial mismanagement; or to punish the Indian Nationalist by inflicting on him such heavy burdens as a penalty for his daring to question a foreign Government's right to burden him in this way. But, in either event, the fact cannot be concealed from the investor that the ability of the Indian exchequer to bear these reckless burdens is steadily diminishing, particularly while the reins of Government remain in the hands of unsympathetic and irresponsible foreign bureaucrats.

If Sir George Schuster and his company of Simla bureaucrats will not indulge in empty abuse of the Indian Nationalist, for their perilous financial position, and instead look facts in the face, they will realise that the prospects of their new loan are exceedingly slender. They must be aware, of course, that the Congress has advised the Indian people not to invest their hard-earned money in the rapidly depreciating Government securities. But, apart from this advice of the Congress Working Commmittee, the perception of the investor cannot be obscured as to the real strength of the Indian Government's credit and its foundations. The Government may make their present loan, perhaps, a nominal success by Prussian methods applied to banks and Indian States. But the Banks are already feeling the pinch of depreciating securities held by them; and if they buy now and want to unload their purchases of the new loan on the market soon after, the reaction on Government credit is easy to conceive. And as for the Princes, they have their own reasons to be dissatisfied with the Indian Government's ways of dealing with their princely bondholders; and so we may be sure they too will not be over-enthusiastic about this loan. In the circumstances, we cannot but hold Government have been most ill-advised in floating this loan, which is most likely to disappoint them by the public giving it a wide—a very wide—berth.

CHICHERIN'S RETIREMENT.

Chicherin, the distinguished Soviet diplomat, has retired from the office of Foreign Commissar, a post which he held for a number of years conducting the foreign policy of the Soviet in a manner which won him the confidence of both the Right group in the Communist Party in the Soviet whose acknowledged head is Stalin and the Left group controlled by Rykov, Tomsky and other lesser lights. There is bitter feud between the two groups but they left Chicherin alone. At present, Chicherin is hardly a "persona grata" in Britain and France. His attitude towards them is clearly expressed in the statement Stalin made on June 29, before the meeting of the Communist Party in Moscow. He emphasized in it the conclusions he arrived at after a study of the post-war foreign policy of Britain and France. The latter he considered the most "aggressive" in propagating the theory that if "capitalist" reconstruction of Europe had failed, it was due to the destructive influence of the economic theories issuing from Soviet Russia. Chicherin was not particularly enamoured of the policy of seeking accommodation somehow or other with Britain and on the question of Soviet repayment of British debts his views are hardly so liberal as those of his successor M. Litvinoff. But now that Stalin and his colleagues are determined to secure as much profit for their country as possible from Anglo-Soviet understanding, he has stood aside in order to allow M. Litvinoff who has closer acquaintance and greater sympathy with Britain to work out the new policy.

HUSH-HUSH POLICY.

—:o:—

"No further inquiry was contemplated," said Mr. Benn in the Commons in reply to an interpellation by Major Graham Pole who asked whether an inquiry was being held into the incidents at Bhendy Bazar, Bombay on May 26. Major Graham Pole pointedly referred to the verdict of the Coroner's Jury's regarding the "incidents" and wanted to know why an inquiry should not be instituted in view of that verdict which declared that the police firing was unjustified. Mr. Benn is evidently satisfied with the statement officially supplied to him from India, and he referred to this statement as "setting forth the facts." But the public demand is that an inquiry must be held through a committee in which the public will have confidence, particularly after the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Then there is the question of compensation to the injured and the dependants of those who lost their lives. Do the Government of Bombay realise that their hush-hush policy in this matter creates greater public discontent? Why should they so obstinately refuse a public inquiry?

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE.

—:o:—

The circular issued by the Department of Education of the Government of Bombay to local bodies in this Presidency threatening them with stoppage of grants if they did not take steps to see that no member of their school staff took part in political agitation unpalatable to Government came up for discussion before the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday. Mr. Talpade's motion that the matter be referred to a committee consisting of the whole House "as several aspects of the question had to be considered" was carried, but only after an acremonious discussion which betrayed the anxiety of a section of the School Committee to take their cue in this matter from the Municipal Commissioner; an I.C.S. officer. The circular is an unwarranted interference with the rights of local bodies and we hope the Corporation will give an adequate and self-respecting reply to Government. It is no business of the Corporation to interfere with the freedom of political opinion of the teachers it employs.

AN AMERICAN ON THE INDIAN QUESTION!

—:o:—

ITS PHENOMENAL ASPECT IN RELATION TO SIMILAR HAPPENINGS OF WORLD HISTORY.

(By Howard E. Miller.)

In these series of articles—it is not the intention of the author to entertain a spirit of partisanship nor to take sides in the gigantic problem. The true attitude demanded from any member of a neutral nation must always be expressed by a skepticism and impartial bearing, lest the large issues at hand fail to be interpreted in their true perspective and historical importance.

TRUE TO TYPE.

Discussing the apparent analogy of the phenomenal happening that are taking place at present—with those of past occurrences in other ages and climes, the tragic RECURRENCE of things in History strikes hard with realism into the minds of every thoughtful and unbiassed layman and scholar. From the days of Herculitus down to those of our Nietzche and Goethe—this fact, nay established law of historical processes, is felt to be a "necessity" or "destiny" inherent in the nature of all mobile life. Always do certain epochs, peoples, cultures, destinies return. True to Type! Napoleon has always been discussed with a sideglance at Alexander—a Buddha with a Christ—the French Revolution with the spirit of the Renaissance. This being ascertained beforehand—as an established fact—there remains no reason why an attitude of surprise or exclamation should be forthcoming from English opponents of the issue at hand. Certainly inwardly they understand quite fully. If not—they must regard all these phenomenal disturbances and outbreaks as the result not merely of material causes—but also of great psychic forces which move as dynamically according to cosmic laws—as do the planets which encircle their alloted orbs. IDEAS—FEELINGS (PULSE and BEAT) are the driving forces of History and not, as the Great Scholar Marx thought, purely material facts. These, later, no doubt, constitute to the visual sight the main significance of the struggle. That is because most of us are incapable of penetrating the deep underlying current which vivifies all mobile life from the microscopic plant—to man and perhaps further beyond. It is not the hunger of material necessity when diminished, that satisfies the pulse-beat of some Patriotic Soul. It is his underlying IDEA or IDEAL when grown to full realization, that can only—in his eyes—give justification for martyrdem. It is of this and not because of this—that man is something more than animal or plant.

FREEDOM OF ACTION.

It is the nature of all living life to move freely in time and space. This cosmic force, inherent even in the plant and microscopic molecule is symbolical of spacial penetration—of unlimited Freedom of Action, the psychic beat of wandering herds—animals no less than men. This is not a matter of critical inquiry—of discussing here, the limitations of this "Freedom"! One must observe it is a fact—of race and blood—an actuality which stands as 'timeless' as time itself. What botanist has not sensed the inner conflict going on among plants—the larger and fittest choking out the weaker. But plants may be said to have no "consciousness"—they are but a part of wild and wistful nature—in whose process chance plays an important role. What then might be considered the cause of this apparent unconscious struggle? Is it not a driving force—some cosmic power—which cauees obedience? What does it symbolize—Freedom in Space!

NOT A NEW PHENOMENON.

If this driving pulse-beat manifests itself in willless plant life—what then of men—whose will partially beats time in unison with the cosmic flow. It is only when growing consciousness has fully developed do such problems as "Limitations" of that very Freedom make itself felt. There again (as in the policy of England's attitude toward the Indian masses) it is only the struggle of one class of 'Consciousness' attempting to limit that of another class in order to enlarge its own

(Continued on page 7.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

THE PEACE-MAKERS.

(By Novalis).

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God. Can these words of Jesus of Nazareth be applied to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar?

* * * * *

These two gentlemen have undertaken a mission of peace to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They have been congratulated by the Viceroy on their public spirit and, of course, they will earn the good wishes of all good people.

* * * * *

The peacemaker is blessed whether he succeeds or fails, for it is the intention that counts, but as there is a fitness for all things so there is a timeliness even for overtures of peace. Are the two emissaries of peace satisfied that this is the psychological moment for intercession in the cause of peace? What will be their credentials as peacemakers?

* * * * *

Their only credentials will be the Viceroy's letter to them and the Viceroy's speech of July 9th. Do they consider these sufficient to counterbalance the terms of Mahatma Gandhi sent out from prison and those of Pandit Motilal Nehru just before being immured in prison? How will they explain away the new situation created by the insistence of the Liberals and Conservatives to be represented at the Round Table Conference and the surrender of the minority Labour Government to that demand? Even Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who belongs to the same party as Sir Tej Bahadur, is openly perturbed at this new phase of affairs. Mr. Jayakar cannot be placed for he is elusive but his latest role is that of singing swan songs.

* * * * *

Let us admit that Lord Irwin is friendly to India with Vallabhbhai Patel's reservation that as an Englishman he must love England more. Five years do not make a lifetime and Lord Irwin is not likely to stay in India for more than six months. There are three ex-Viceroys in England, Lords Reading, Chelmsford, and Reading. The first two are not heard of in connection with Indian affairs and Lord Reading has very recently proved himself a particular friend of India.

* * * * *

We need not deny that Lord Irwin is a friend of India in spite of the fact that he has almost emptied his quiver of Ordinances and has nothing but praise for the zeal of the police. He may or may not be in India when the recommendations of the Round Table Conference are finally published. Will it give him any pleasure to leave India as it is at present? Certainly not.

* * * * *

What Viceroy, no matter who he may be, would like to leave a legacy of turmoil to his successor? The Ordinances will expire in a few months; they will either have to die out or will have to be renewed The Governor-General of India has power to promulgate Ordinances, but the Emperor of India cannot do so. The existence of Ordinances will proclaim to the world the continuance of the emergency in India. It will advertise the failure of an infallible remedy.

* * * * *

Reassuring reports are sent out week after week that the civil disobedience movement is dying out Day after day hundreds are being arrested; the prisons are full to bursting and new prisons with evil reputations are being opened. But for a thousand in prison another ten thousands are waiting to take their place. The manhood, the womanhood, and the childhood of India are prepared to carry on the struggle endlessly.

* * * * *

Desperate attempts are being made to prove that this movement must lead to violence. The Governor of Bombay has proved to his own entire satisfaction that the Congress and the Civil Disobedience movement are responsible for all crimes in the Bombay Presidency. If this had been the truth the whole movement would have been killed in no time.

* * * * *

Every Government and every bureaucracy know how to treat a lion with a lamb inside him, but what is to be done with a lamb which has got a lion inside it?

The Viceroy would be much relieved if the Civil Disobedience can be called off, or even a truce declared before he lays down office. Personally he would not object even to the discussion of Dominion Status but he will not be here when the proposals of the conference are considered.

* * * * *

The two bearers of the olive

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

No But Yes.

A very interesting controversy—it has so far remained friendly—is going on in the columns of the "Times of India" between two of its special correspondents. The subject of discussion is whether or not Sir C. P. Ramaswamy had an interview with Gandhiji and Mrs. Naidu at Poona. The Ootacamund correspondent wired that C. P. R. did have an interview. The Poona worthy promptly denied any truth in his colleague's "scoop" on the strength of the Home Secretary. The former, thereupon, confirmed the report on the strength of C. P. R. himself. The Poona gentleman has now come out with another version. The strength of the denial is the same, but it has been modified to the extent that it is true in parts. C. P. R. did go to Yeravda, but saw Mrs. Naidu only. This is the position up-to-date. We hope the Simla representative of the "Times" will bestir himself and make enquiries in official circles where he will probably learn that much can be said on both sides. The dilemma is intriguing enough, but it can be easily solved by that wonderful formula for obscuring the obvious: 'Government have no official information."

Allahabad Conference.

The "Leader" of Allahabad publishes the account of a triple tragedy that was enacted at Allahabad by Messrs. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Zahur Ahmad, Mohammad Husain under the leadership of Mr. Shaukat Ali. The latter presided over a "Tanzeem Conference" of U. P. Mussolmans. This Conference, immediately Mr. A. M. Khwaja—who is one of the many contributors to the erstwhile greatness of Mr. Shaukat Ali and who, like the others, had perforce to part company when the latter executed his volte-face—asked whether he, being a U. P. Muslim, would be allowed to speak; was ruled by the President to be a private conference of persons holding similar views. Mr. Shaukat Ali and the audience then converted themselves into the President and Conference of M.L.C.'s and members of Local Boards. Another welcome address was read and the President—does anybody know which Council or Local Board Mr. Shaukat Ali graces?—delivered a second address. The next day the same Conference assembled under the presidentship of Maulana Nisar Ahmad as the Ulema Conference. Prominent among the audience—we must say Ulema—were such respected divines as Maulana Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Maulana Mohammad Husain and Maulana Zahur Ahmad, to say nothing of Maulana Shaukat Ali. The audience—Laity on Sunday and Clergy on Monday consisted of about 150 to 200 persons.

Tragedy or Farce?

Our contemporary describes all this as a succession of farces. It is undoubtedly so in one of its aspects. But it is much more tragic than farcical. For reasons of their own, these gentlemen are exploiting the Muslim community regardless of the harm that they are doing it and regardless of the fact that the community as a whole has no intention of being made a means to their ends. The speeches and resolutions show that they were concerned more with the condemnation of Civil Disobedience, Nationalism and Hindu-Muslim Unity than anything really constructive for their community. Is it not scandalous that Haji Syed Mohamad Husain, Bar-at-Law, Chairman of the "Tanzeem Conference", should say: "Every Muslim, whether white or black, born in India or any other country, was a brother of every other Muslim" and yet forget Iraq, Palestine and Egypt? Mr. Shaukat Ali of the "Tanzeem Conference" said that the eyes of the whole world were on Indian Muslims. And almost in the next breath Mr. Shaukat Ali of legislatures and local bodies supplied the answer: "There is an armistice for three months between us and the English." Poor Muslims.

Publish the Evidence.

The weekly review by the Government of India refers to "more evidence" of the evil, though indirect, effects of Civil Disobedience. "In Bengal, for instances, disturbances involving many villages have caused attacks upon money-lenders by debtors as a result of which a dozen people were murdered and much looting occurred before order was restored." Will Government publish, and submit to impartial scrutiny, the evidence of the connection of these incidents with the Satyagraha movement or is it just another case of beating the dog with any available stick? Does not Mr. Haig wer propose to realise that dog-sticks like police lathis usually prove detrimental to the wielders themselves?

World of Sport.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(By "PILOT.")

It was fairly wet up to Saturday last at Poona. A good number of horses were put through their fast work on Tuesday. The following are some of the interesting gallops.

—:o:—

Both LIPSTOWN (Barnett) and QUICK TOY (R. Boy) covered a brisk six furlongs and gave indication that they are fit and well.

—:o:—

TOMAS MINDEN (Whiteside) was superior to a stable mate when sharpened over four furlongs. Has improved considerably.

—:o:—

THE LAWYER (C. Hoyt) shaped pleasingly when given a brisk run from the "eight" to the "four."

—:o:—

CASINO (Hardinge) was accompanied by PHARE (R. Boy) in a six furlongs spin. Both look well.

—:o:—

BUSHY PARK (Read) had the assistance of FRENCH BRIAR (Whiteside) in a striding mile gallop. A forward pair.

—:o:—

FRATER (Howell) went better than CHRYSOLITE (Meherji) in a run over a mile.

—:o:—

BASUTO (McQuade) and BA SATSKI (Brace) gave all round satisfaction in a mile spin. Both are nicely to hand.

—:o:—

BELLE AMIE (Harding) spurted three furlongs in attractive style. One to bear in mind.

—:o:—

LUCKY MAN (A. Sibbritt) asserted his superiority over FLY BLUE (Bullock) when they were sent to cover a mile.

—:o:—

LOWLAT (R .Roy) and RED ROSE (R. Boy) contested four furlongs the former holding an advantage at the end.

—:o:—

ROYAL ROUE (McQuade) and RED RASH (Hoyt) raced well together in a brisk mile run. A fit pair.

—:o:—

Both KOULIBIAC (A. C. Walker) and ROI DE MONTAIGUL (R. Boy) were sent six furlongs at an easy pace. Room for improvement in both.

—:o:—

MAHFOUZA (Rankin) negotiated a fast six furlongs in impressive style. One to keep an eye on.

—:o:—

MISSHAN (Meherji) failed to hold SULTANA (Howell) in a burst over six furlongs.

—:o:—

Both AMIJ (Howell) and KAYID SAUD (Rankin) gave indication that they are fit and well when galloped over six furlongs.

—:o:—

LION (Obaid) had HARSAK (R. Boy) for company in a spurt over four furlongs on the sand track. Both moved very freely.

—:o:—

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) and LE TOUQUET (McQuade) finished well together when subjected to a six furlongs gallops at top speed.

—:o:—

SARKA (Behsman) moved freely and well in a run over six furlongs. Looks fit.

—:o:—

RIYAD II (Behsman) showed more speed than SHAILAN (R. Boy) in a six furlongs dash.

—:o:—

KHUMAYSSA (R. Roy) was impressive when she accounted for SABIQ (R. Boy) in a burst over six furlongs.

—:o:—

KHALIL BEG (Barnett) in company with FAKRI PASHA (R. Boy) covered an easy six furlongs. Both are in fine racing trim.

—:o:—

MANECK BEG (Alexander) and BRITISH LION (Jackson) were sent six furlongs at top speed They finished abreast. Watch the latter.

—:o:—

BRIGAND (R. Boy) with RED INDIAN (Obaid) spurted four furlongs. A forward pair.

—:o:—

EMPIRE (Malone, Jnr.), was highly impressive in a dash over six furlongs.

—:o:—

HUGAR (Clarke) strode out freely and well in a run over seven furlongs. Looks very well.

—:o:—

MANSHAD (R. Boy) and SQUARE DEAL (Townsend) traversed six furlongs in fine style. Watch this pair .

—:o:—

The following horses were also impressive and should be noted:—RED ASTRACHAN, ALL'S WELL, ATHOL, BLUE FUNNEL, JASSIR MARIKA, ELWARDH and ISFOOG.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

BOYCOTT WEEK PREPARATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

The Poona Youth League is busy preparing for the observance of the Swadeshi and Boycott week with the enthusiasm refreshed by the expected visit to this city of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the acting President of the Congress, after the Working Committee meeting in Bombay. Sub-Committees are appointed and the work of these sub-committees has begun in right earnest. The programme, for the present tentatively settled, is that there will be a school-boys' day, a college-boys' day, a ladies' day, a village day and an moving exhibition day. A small exhibition of Swadeshi goods will be moved in the city and also in the neighbouring villages where students will spend evening on educative propaganda. It is just possible that Mrs. Hansa Mehta will be invited to open the week and Sardar Patel will close it. In the course of the week, the sale of a single yarn of foreign cloth is to be prohibition and the local traders will most probably agree to the proposal.

NON-BRAHMANS AND SIMON REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahman party met here on the 19th instant. The Hon. Mr. Jadhavrao presided and R. B. Kambli, Navle, the Jedhe brothers and others were present. The Simon Report was condemned, as it was against the Non-Brahman interest. A resolution expressing satisfaction at the Viceroy's speech was also passed. But it was opposed by Mr. Keshao Rao Jedhe. Participation in the R. T. Conference was also agreed to by a resolution and the Government was asked to release Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. Mr. Jedhe insisted that unless the leaders were released, the Non-Brahmans should not be participants in the Conference. Five representatives of the Non-Brahmans for the Conference were also suggested. The names are: 1 the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, 2 Khasasaheb Powar, 3 Rao Bahadur Angadi, 4 Mr. K. G. Bagade and 5 Mr. Navle. A committee was also formed to carry on propaganda for the ensuing elections. It appears that in the Non-Brahman group also there are serious differences of opinion as to the present political situation. Mr. Javalkar is completely disillusioned. Mr. Jedhe also took a somewhat patriotic attitude in the meeting.

APPLICATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Several members of the Bombay Legislative Council have addressed a petition to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to exercise his privilege of mercy and commits the sentence of death against Mallapa Dhanshetti or at least to give him some years' rigorous imprisonment. It is pleaded that such a commutation would help much to establish peace in Sholapur. The following are the signatures to this petition:—1 Mr. N. R. Gujal, 2 Mr. S. K. Bole, 3 Haji Mir Mahomed Baluch 4 Mr. R. L. Patil, 5 Mr. A. G. Haque, 6 Mr. V. C. Girjappa, 7 Mr. R. S. Asavle, 8 Mr. J. B. Desai, 9 Mr. P. G. Solanki, 10 Mr. Syed Munavar, 11 Mr. R. V. Vandekar, 12 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, 13 Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, 14 Mr. N. A. Navle, 15 Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, 16 R. B. S. T. Kambli, 17 Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, 18 Mr. M. M. Karbhari, 19 Mr. A. N. Surve, 20 Mr. V. A. Surve, 21 H. V. Kolhatkar, 22 Mr. S. B. Thorat, 23 Mr. S. A. Sardeshai, 24 Mr. G. B. Powar, 25 Mr. B. N. Patankar, 26 Mr. P. R. Chikodi, 27 Mr. S. J. Zunjarrao, 28 Mr. S. N. Angadi. It will be seen that among these members, there are even Sardars, and Non-Brahman loyalists and others whose opinion ought to carry weight with His Excellency. In the city itself a public meeting to protest against the death-sentence was to have been held. But in view of the petition and other efforts at securing His Excellency's mercy, it was postponed.

The grazing lands in Poona district were put to auction yesterday in the Kirloskar Theatre. Some Satyagrahis picketed. Very few people were present to bid. The auction had to be postponed to the next day.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Sapru are expected to arrive in Poona to-morrow morning. They will stay here for two or three days during which the talk with Mahatma Gandhi will continue.

The annual meeting of the Post and Railway Mail Service Union was held on the 20th. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was elected president and Mr. N. V. Bhonde Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Commonwealth Insurance Company was held on Sunday. The business of the Company was excellent in the year and it has decided to have its own building in the current year.

The case against the proprietor of the Vijaya Press has been decided. He has been bound over for 9 months with a surety of Rs. 75. The offence was that he had not printed the full name and address of the printer on a pamphlet about Boycott of British goods.

"Kesari" of to-day has written a strong article under the heading "A strange school of teaching loyalty by lathi-blows". It condemns the lathi-charges in Bombay and other places.

"TO UPSET BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

—:o:—

Accused's Plea For Harbouring Volunteers

CALCUTTA EDITOR'S CASE.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Sjt. Gopalchandra Ghosh, Officer-in-charge, B. P. C. C., was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, for holding a meeting in the Dalhousie Square in defiance of the Police Commissioner's order. Two of them who are lads refused to go home when asked by the Magistrate to do so.

Editors of "Liberty" and "Advance", Sjts. Jugaikishore Dhar and Brojendranath Gupta who were arrested yesterday night under the Press Ordinance, were placed before the Magistrate this afternoon, who directed them to be released on personal recognizance.

The case is adjourned to July 25.

CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED.

Bishwanath Kapoor, Assistant Secretary, Burrabazar Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of harbouring volunteers for unlawful acts. When asked why some men were found in the Congress Office at the time of the police raid he answered "To upset British Government."—A. P.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

—:o:—

Sir Herbert Samuel Or Lord Zetland?

LONDON, July 19.

Newspapers name Sir Herbert Samuel and Lord Zetland as possible successors to Lord Irwin, who is due to retire next year.—"Statesman" Special Cable.

LORD IRWIN'S TERM OF OFFICE.

—:o:—

Extension "Confidently Expected."

LONDON, July 19.

With reference to reports which have been given great prominence by the "Daily Mail", and "Daily Herald" this morning that the names of Sir Herbert Samuel and the Marquess of Zetland are being mentioned in political circles as likely successors to Lord Irwin, I learn on the highest authority that these rumours are baseless.

There are strong grounds for believing, and responsible quarters are confidently expecting. Lord Irwin shortly to announce the extension of his term of office.—C. & M. Gazette.

WHAT THE LIBERALS SHOULD DO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent speech of His Excellency, Lord Irwin, has proved to be as disappointing as his former speeches. Even Liberals who had built high hopes for it, are losing their enthusiasm. It was hardly necessary for His Excellency to repeat in another form, what he had said in his previous speeches. Merely repetation and assurances are of no use when the country demands something substantial. The country demands the change of heart from the British Government and it fails to find any such change when repression in an acute form is going on all over India.

The Liberals will also be well-advised to boycott the Round Table Conference completely.

In short, without the representation of Mahatmaji and Congress leaders, the Round Table Conference will be just like a body without its soul.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. DAVE.

Bhuj, July 13.

HAND OVER CHARGE TO INDIANS.

—:o:—

Mehta Denounces British Rule.

FOR IT IS IN FOREIGN INTERESTS.

LONDON, July 22.

In the course of the discussion on Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's address Mr. J. K. Mehta expressed the opinion that if 150 years of British rule had produced a state of affairs brought out in the Simon Report, the charge could well be handed over to Indians, who would not make the same mistakes.

Mr. Mehta declared that the financial history of India during the last ten years made sorry reading, which he attributed to the control being conducted in British interest. Other speakers generally approved of the Simon Report and emphasised the importance of the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

R. T. C. NOT WANTED

—:o:—

Repression Must Be Stopped.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, interviewed regarding the Viceroy's latest announcement observed:

"One thing that troubles my mind is the constitution and procedure of the R. T. C. It is said that the R. T. C. would consist of some Princes, some members of different parties, in total about 50 or 60 members. How is it expected that persons holding such different opinions and views can arrive at a conclusion? I can quite understand a meeting of the representatives of the Congress party, Liberals, Musalmans, Sikhs and members of Hindus Sabha. Such a meeting can come to some understanding as to what should be the constitution for governing India. But I cannot understand how a panel of persons as is proposed by Government can come to any conclusion. Ultimately it must end in a fiasco even if it sits in England for two years instead of two months as proposed. Do we expect for a moment that the Princes would agree to any kind of Dominion Status for India Do we expect that 'extra loyalists' who are more loyal than the King himself, would allow any kind of reforms which would make India self-governing? If such a body is constituted the result is obvious. Will the conclusions and decision be made by a majority or by what procedure? I fail to understand. Without these details any kind of opinion about the R. T. C. will be hazardous.

LIBERALS' PLAY BEHIND SCENES.

Owing to the actual position in this country, more specially the appeal of some well known Liberals in this country, I think something more is necessary to be known what is happening behind the curtains. If the Liberal leaders will let us know what part they are playing behind the scenes which I feel they are, it will be adding considerably to their strength. But merely asking the country to accept the R. T. C. and asking Government to withdraw the repressive measure and requesting the Congress to suspend Civil Disobedience movement will have in fact no effect on all three. Neither the country is in a mood to attend the R. T. C., nor will the Congress remove the Civil Disobedience movement nor the Government is in a mood to give up repression. They are all in a vicious."—"Sind Observer."

NO SUSPENSION OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

S. C. MITRA'S INTERVIEW.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 22.

Sjt. S. C. Mitra, M.L.A., in a communication to the Press expresses surprise that his name has been included as one of the signatories to the appeal issued by Mr. M. K. Acharya and others, calling upon the Congress to suspend the civil disobedience. Explaining his own position, he says: "I never signed such an appeal, nor authorised anybody to use my name in any such matter.

I also know for certain, as Secretary of the Swaraj Party, in the Assembly, that no such matter was ever discussed in the Party, nor any conclusions arrived at. Personally, I do not believe that the civil disobedience movement can, with any justification, be suspended, at the present moment, unless there is clear and unequivocal acceptance by the Government of the Congress demands. At present, there is not the slightest gesture on the part of the Government.

Unless and until the Government comes to terms with the Congress, it will be suicidal to slacken efforts on the part of the Congress, in this present struggle for freedom. I shall certainly not hesitate to join the Congress in this fight for freedom, even in the shape of civil disobedience, if there be no compromise in the near future.

It is because of my ill-health at present that I could not, so far, take any active part, in this fight for freedom. I do not believe in the Congress programme of the boycott of Legislatures. But, that is no reason that I disapprove of other aspects of the Congress fight. On the contrary, I have full faith in the present civil disobedience movement.

ZUBEIDA AND BOMBAY EDITOR

—:o:—

Warrant Against Accused.

A non-bailable warrant was issued ayainst Sunderji Pandya, the accused in the "Zubeida Case" for his absence by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

A large number of visitors who came to witness the proceedings were disappointed, when it was discovered that the accused was absent from the Court. The name of the accused was called three times without response.

Miss Zubeida Banu, the well-known film star of Bombay, it will be recalled, charged the accused with defamation in connection with an article under the caption "A Miss Zubeida Production" appearing in the issue of the "Cinema Rangbhumi" dated July 5.

The article, the complainant stated, alleged that "Miss Zubeida was in a certain state of health and was trying to conceal it. These imputation were false and malicious.

MR. SADANAND IN POLICE COURT.

—:o:—

Charged With Defamation.

Allegations of "injurious and distorted version of news" were made against Mr. S. Sadanand, Managing Director, "Free Press of India Ltd.;" who was charged as a co-accused in a case of defamation which came for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday morning.

WARRANT AGAINST ACCUSED.

A warrant of arrest was issued against Mr. Sadanand for his non-appearance in court at the last hearing.

Mr. Sadanand was not present in court when the case was called out on Wednesday. The complainant's pleader informed the Magistrate that the warrant was not executed as Mr. Sadanand had promised to attend the court. Mr. Sadanand, he said, was present in court in the morning, but left the court stating that the case would not be heard that day; the warrant would now have to be executed ,he added.

After about five minutes Mr. Sadanand made his appearance in the witness box and informed the Court that he was present since morning and was in the Bar Library when the case was called out. The Magistrate then postponed the case.

The complainant in this case is Kushaldas Purshottam, a typist in Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors.

The first accused is Mr. Dayabhai Motibhai Bhanswar alias Bulsara, a typist in the firm of Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Solicitors to the "Free Press". Mr. Sadanand is the second accused.

FREE PRESS BROADCASTS.

The complainant alleged that on May 14, 1929, a report appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other local newspapers under the caption "alleged misappropriation of money." The report suggested that the complainant misappropriated money and the above report was broadcast by the "Free Press."

Accused No. 1, the complainant suggested, was on inimical terms with him and being in the office of the Solicitors of the Free Press of India took advantage of his position by having such "distorted and injurious version through the agency and in conspiracy with the second accused."

The complainant stated that in the case referred to in the report he (complainant) was discharged and though he wrote to the second accused several times to give a correct version of the case the latter did not comply.

Further hearing was postponed.

CUTCH INUNDATED.

—:o:—

Phenomenal Rainfall Of 5 Inches!

TERA (Cutch), July 23.

There was a rain fall of 5 inches at Tera (Cutch) yesterday, and the heavy downpour continues. All lakes are flooded.

It may be mentioned that the annual rainfall in Cutch is 8 to 10 inches, and yesterday's rain represents a little over half the total rainfall.

OLLA PODRIDA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

branch are going in their personal capacity. What is that capacity? As mutual friends of the imprisoned leaders of the Congress and the Viceroy of India? As past adherents of the Congress? As mutuals unconcerned with the trend of events in India? As patriots keen on Dominion Status for India, but who will be content with a discussion at the Round Table, letting the ultimate issue take care of itselm? To these questions no satisfactory answer can be found.

* * * *

Both these delegates of peace have made no secret of their misgivings that their mission may fail. Pandit Tej Bahadur Sapru, though a Brahmin, knows no Sanskrit, but Mr. Jayakar is an erudite scholar of Sanskrit, and he understands what is meant by a 'Bhagnaduta,' a messenger who brings news of defeat and disaster. Is it worth while going to Yaravda and Naini with such forebodings of failure in their minds?

* * * *

To them peace at any price may be welcome but are not the men they are going to interview made of sterner stuff? They are not 'reeds shaken with the wind, nor men clothed in soft raiment.' Have the two messengers considered that they are encouraging hopes that may be shattered and the failure of their mission may have grave consequences? It is already being hinted that if the prisoners refuse to be persuaded their obstinacy and obduracy will stand revealed. In the result, the two prisoners at Naini will come out after serving their terms, but the pleasure of the Government, by which Mahatma Gandhi is held a prisoner, may be indefinitely prolonged. And the responsibility will rest upon the two self-appointed plenipotentiaries of peace.

For peace or even a truce something more definite than the mirage of the Round Table Conference with sinister shadows hovering around it is required. No one doubts that the Viceroy is quite sincere but his voice will not be heard at the Conference and the Ministry are overawed by the combination against them.

AN AMERICAN ON THE INDIAN QUESTION!

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 6.)

special workings. The cry of Herbert Spencer "the Freedom of each is limited by the like freedom of all" has always been an ideal never realizable in actual life—because life partially cosmic is the workings of forces hidden from Visual appearances. Spinoza—that mightily classical soul—foreshadowed this truism when he exclaimed "Men think they are free—because they are conscious of their actions—but ignorant concerning the causes of their actions."

In summing up what has previously been said—with the Indian problem—we see how one mighty race, the Anglo-Englishman—ever struggling against the peoples of various climes for a more special freedom of action (an embodiment of Race and Blood) necessitated by problems political — economic—social - has now faced the growing consciousness of another people, different in every fundamental, in open hostility—longing for that same "love of freedom in space" which they (the English) are in the habit from time immemorial to practice themselves.

This phenomenon—as pointed out previously is nothing new.

"In the endless self-repeating
Flows forever more the same!"

exclaimed Goethe with truism. The mighty Roman Empire was, in its closing years torn asunder by the political upheavals—growing discontment of the newly arising Fellah-world (the Chamaic-speaking peoples) which drew the spirit of it's ever-awakening consciousness from such social reformers, dreamers and peaceful non-resistant idealists as a Christ—despite all theological dissensions.

HISTORIC NECESSITY.

One only needs the penetrative vision of partical judgments to see in Isiah's dream of "A Comming Messiah" the embodiment of a 'consciousness' in one great personality, who would sum up the dream—like sentiment, and fellahonging of the ages—a freedom unlimited in space and time—a movement unfettered by foreign yoke and oppression. That he came was a historical necessity—"But his own received Him not"—because he moved about the lowest strata of Hebrew society—among a people who lacked the penetrative judgement of interpreting the symbolical importance—of the event. Judas—that greatly misunderstood character alone understood it! He forsaw, with fearful uncertainty, the possible salvation of his race, and risked the jeers of multitudes, the hostility of friends, who understood nothing of the sweeping events around them, and finally with the sting, sharper than a knife asktle the question of peaceful condemnation "Judas—betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss"! Only they with vision can understand the eternal sacrifice of this lonely soul—whose ideas drove him inevitably on. He was a great patriot—feeling the time and pulse beat of his race—in all actuality—while others were contemplating the "stars"! But like all dreamers—who have not entirely separated themselves from actuality and ideals—metaphysical longings failed to understand the only possible historic process that must be followed in their overthrow of the Roman imperial yoke. But he did understand it (few men have this opportunity in a life time) when his swollen tear-stained eyes—his dream like uncertainty of spirit—rested on the tragic form wreathed in the agony of physical and mental pain—on Calvary. Such is the fate of all historic personages who manifest a tendency to regard ideals and metaphysical dreams before the actualities of fact.

It is an entire misapprehension of these same facts which makes the Indian mind dream of some sort of metaphysical aid coming from above—armed with the righteous sword—and which causes England to idealistically think that India will be content and satisfied with her proposals no matter how liberal they may be of Reconciliation! Since when in History was the position of conquer r with subjected peoples regardedd in a light of ethical justice and Charity? Reconciliation belongs only to the sphere of "equals"-

Thus it was—so shall it always be!

In the next article—an attempt will be made to analyze the concept of "people" showing the historic process which governs its growth out of a chaotic mass of individual indifference and self-interest—to that of a 'oneness' in end and feeling.

SIKHS ON WAR-PATH

—:o:—

An Ultimatum To Government.

IF THEIR FIVE DEMANDS ARE NOT CONCEDED.

DELHI, July 21.

Spectacular demonstrations were held yesterday at the Delhi Station when eleven members of the Shiromoni Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee arrived by the Bombay Mail. A huge crowd of Sikhs, men, women and children, which had thronged the platform, burst into loud shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" as the train steamed in. A procession was immediately formed which paraded Burn Bastion Road, Khari Bwali, Chandni Chowk and terminated at Gurudwara Sisganj. There the "Akhand Path," which was commenced by a jatha of 75 volunteers on Friday, terminated on their arrival.

A procession was again formed, headed by bands and mounted sowars, with kirpans drawn, which paraded the bazars and terminated at Gurudwara Bunglow Saheb in New Delhi.

A mass meeting of the Sikhs was held at 5-30 in the afternoon in Gurudwara Sisganj to decide the future programme.

THEIR FIVE DEMANDS.

Sikh residents of Delhi reiterated the five demands of the community, namely, (1) unconditional apology of Government for the insult done to Granth Saheb, (2) compensation for the damage done to the Gurudwara (3) compensation to the injured (4) punishment of the guilty officers and (5) removal of the Kotwali from its present site. If these demands were not conceded, the meeting urged the launching of 'morcha' (intensified campaign) in Delhi.

The members of the Working Committee of the S.G. P.C., favoured the idea of choosing some place in the Punjab for the purpose. They emphasised the fact that 'jatha' of 100 volunteers which started from Amritsar and of whom 25 were arrested at Jullunder, cost the Committee a good sum.

If Delhi were selected for the campaign, it would cost the community a huge sum. There was a heated discussion and at times it appeared that the decision of the Working Committee would be flouted.

However, after a good deal of persuasion, the meeting decided by a large majority decided to select some place in the Punjab for the purpose of the campaign, by which a change in the attitude of the Government ought to be brought about.

The meeting terminated late at night.—Free Press.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, July 22.

Owing to the arrests of members of the "War Council" complete hartal was observed here today. Students did not attend colleges and schools. Both the local mills remained closed. All the markets including Muslim and Bohrah shops were closed.

A public meeting will be held this evening.—A. P.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY

This is the first classic Indian picture appearing at Bombay's Premier Pleasure House.

Come one, Come all and be merry. Once in your life experience the thrills of a true romance.

TIME :— 6 and 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
MATINEES on Amas, Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

RATES—Rs. 0-4-0; 0-9-0; 0-14-0; 1-2-0; 2-4-0.

FROM THE ARMS of the BELOVED to the ARMS of WAR

And then a bloody fight blackened with crooked conspiracies, atrocious abductions, and murders marching triumphant.

Miss Gulab in an emotional role

GLITTERING SWORD

A LYRIC OF LOVE AND AN ELEGY OF MARTYRDOM

A Thrilling epic of the Glorious Rajput Era

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

KRISHNA FILM CO.'S SUPER PRODUCTION.

To The Wise Opportunities are Necessities

Therefore act to-day and not to-morrow. If you miss this gorgeous Indian Picture, you will miss a rare opportunity.

Indian Music.

By Prof. Deodhar's Orchestra. A Select Programme of Indian Music as an accompaniment to the Picture, will be an added treat.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Cross Hill, Stewart, put back from sea.

July 24.

DEPARTURES.

—:o:—

C Kemberly, Matculfe, Calcutta.
Clan Macbride, Last, Dunkirk.
Potter, Larson, New York.

LOADING.

—:o:—

July 23.

Steamer C Wellington for Liverpool.

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.

S S C Kimberly:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Kimberly, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with general cargo.

S S Clan Macbride:—The J F Coy.'s steamer Clan Macbride, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Potter:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Potter, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1930.

2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
3 City Wellingtons, Karachi, NF, K Nixon and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26-7 E D Sassoon & Co.
5 Potter, Calcutta, 23-7, L Edward Ltd.
6 Lauterfels, 3849, Karachi 25-7, L Edwards.
8 Ockenfels, Dunkirk, 26-7, L Edwards.
10 Karapara, Durban, 30-7 M M & Co.
11 Trekieve, Karachi, 27-7, M M & Co.
12 Arabia, Genoa 1-8, L. T. & M. Italiana.
13 Neidenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Genova, Genoa, 25-7, L T and M Italiana.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.
17 Banu, Carnegia, Workington, 25-7, J. Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bahadur Calcutta, N.F. Morrison & Co.
2 Cl. Macbride, Coast Ports 24-7 J. Finlay and Co.
3 Barjora, P Gulf 23-7 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah 25-7, M M & Co
6 Jalarashmi, Rangoon 26-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore, Japan 26-7, M M and Co.
10/11 City of Kimberley, Madras 24-7, F F Campbell and Co.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Chinkoa, Calcutta N.F. M M & Co.
B Nurjehan, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
C R Ahmedi, Karachi, 25-7, S Hassum and Co.
D/E Jalatarang N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 26-7, T. Morrison and Co.
K Bandra, Busrah, NF, M M & Co.
L/M Dalgoma NF NF M M and Co.
N Canara, Rangoon, 24-7, M M and & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 28-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 1-8.30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co,
Burdwan 8.8-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM HAMBURG
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ltd.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ltd.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Riow 19-7.30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 SS E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 28-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Potter 22-7-30.
Fauterfels 22-7-30.
Gurna 21-7-30.
Vasna 21-7-30.
Oostrappelle 21-7-30.
Kalavati 21-7-30.
Kimberly 22-7-30.
Dayavati 22-7-30.
Riouw 22-7-30.
Karoa 22-7-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shinoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 24-7-30 J F & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Oekenfels NF L Edward.
Konderkerk 26-7-30 E D Sassoon & Co.
Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Potter 24-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
City of Kimberly N.F, F. F Campbell & Co.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.
Genoa, 25-7-30, M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Vasna, 25-7-30 M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore, 20-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi NF S S N Co.
Canara, 24-7-30, T M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Lauterfels, 24-7-30 L Edward Ltd
Trekevia, 26-7, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 24-7-30 T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 3.504 Last J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, 3851 Karson, L Edward Ltd.
City of Kimbelry 3890 Manclape F F Campbell & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ockenfels 4,681 Diesk L Edward Ltd.
Kondekerk 3.633, Baker, E D Sassoon and Co.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KARACHI.
Trekavie, 3,231 Kent, M M & Co.
Lanterfels, 3849, Yager, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 4,033, Bongamino, M Italiana.
Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Alipore, 4,237, Dawson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, 1,877, Hughes M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 2,157 Kavi T M & Co.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 8721 McLean M M & Co.
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Baron Napier 2,217 Maclay, James Mackintosh Co.
War Hindo 3,337 Williams A. P. and Co.
City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N and Co.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ltd.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—

July 23.

S S Rawalpindi, for London:—3 1/2 cwts Brassware, M M and Co: 12 bales wool raw, C Lister and Co; 23 bales cow hides, P Hassam; 9 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Ltd; 10 bales woollen and cotton carpets, R Meherally and Son; 8 bales animal skin, Grindlay and Co:; 16 bales animal skin, H A Amin; 11 cases animal skin, C G Merchant, 11 cases animal skin, H Jeewan; 3 cases anmal skin, Mirzoff; 9 bales woollen carpets, Mirzoff.

For Marseilles:—2 cwts brassware, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S City of Wellington for Liverpool:—150 bkets kopak seed, J Meyer and Co; 101 bkts Gum Ghatty, N Moolji and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 498 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Trekiene for London:—1,050 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton raw, K Dinchand and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hull:—1,002 cwts myrabollam, P Mathradas and Co; 21 bales hide cuttings, East India Export Co: 68 bales hide cuttings, East India Export Co.

For Antwerp:—168 bales Hemp, S Esufbhai; 54 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 6,030 cwts groundnuts. Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, K Surchand and Co.

S S Kondekirk for Hamburg.—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products and Ltd; 7 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally: 19 cwts gum Karaya, J Meyer and Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, C Suleman and Co.

S S Arabia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, C and Thackersey Ltd; 6,000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—298 bales cotton raw, G K Kalha and Ltd.

S S Lauterfels for Hamburg:—93 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

July 23.

S S Lauterfels, Agents L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—25 cases canvas shoes, 160 cases machinery, 95 cases lamp parts, 162 cases lamps, 298 cases motor covers, 263 cases paper, 78 cases wire, 295 cases milk, 306 cases beer, 128 cases slates, 184 bdles pipes, 200 bdles steel sheets, 650 bdles steel squares, 91 bdles copper sheets, 227 drums M A Foil, 717 drums Chemicals, 2,197 pces timber.

From Bremen:—122 cases beer, 30 cases Plywood, 26 cases paper, 185 cases glassware, 108 cases Hinges, 75 cases tiles, 160 bdles wire nails, 68 bdles hammers, 37 bdles copper sheets, 17 bdles flanges, 250 bdles sheets, 33 cases Amorces, 20 cases chemicals, 536 cases Ceiling boards.

From Antwerp:—24 bags chalk, 180 bags Dextrine, 1,325 bags Farina, 757 bags Starch, 2,125 bags Vegetable Products, 1,851 bags Bolts, 2,663 bdles rails, 1,764 bdles steel bars, 144 bdles circles, 2,300 bdles rods, 960 bdles angles, 1,422 bdles Joists, 1,443 bdles tubes, 265 cases Brandy, 638 cases glassware, 122 cases cheese, 900 drums Asphalt, 907 drums Chemicals, 1,412 drums Dyes Dry, 143 drums Paste, 2,641 bdles steel sheets, 100 cases E'ware.

S S City of Kimberly, Agents F F Campbell and Co, from New York:—4,396 cases tires, 190 cases medicine, 550 cases newspaper, 87 cases Auto parts, 50 cases Dextrine, 39 cases machinery, 100 cases Syrup, 118 cases Globes, 176 cases Springs, 18 cases drugs, 114 cases motor cars, 49 cases paper, 234 cases cables, 119 cases Fertilizer, materials, 110 cases Flakes, 70 cases typewriter, 50 cases cement, 23 drums paint, 2,047 drums Lub oil, 149 bdles Paraffin scale, 20 drums colour, 134 bars silver, 76 cases Liquor, 653 drums chemicals, 375 drums Lub grease.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

—:o:—

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half-year ended 30th June 1930, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 3,70,663-14-9 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 11,36,372-13-4 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
To pay an ad-interim dividend at 6 per cent per annum free of income-tax for the half year ended 30th June 1930	5,04,396 -0-0
To carry forward to next half- year's account	6,31,976-13-4
	11,36,372-13-4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 23.

Khandeish	133 bales
Berar	408 bales.
Rajputana	141 bales.
Broach	405 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	104 bales.
Westerns-Northerns	304 bales
Americans	200 bales.
Egyptians	142 bales.
East Africans	942 bales.
Cotton	2,779 bales.
Wheat	7,022 cwts.
Linseed	539 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	27 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,371 cwts.
Castorseeds	416 cwts.
Rice	1,391 cwts.
Myrabollams	664 cwts.
Cottonseeds	1,196 cwts.
Mowraseeds	135 cwts.
Gram	725 cwts.
Joowar	848 cwts.
Bajree	872 cwts.
Coal	1,614 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 23.

The proposals of the New Bonds caused a sharp decline in the prices of securities. 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 61/14 and after declining to Rs. 61/11 recovered on short covering. It seems that for the time being the decline will be arrested but the distant future does not seem encouraging. If the present political unrest continues further lower prices are likely and we see no reason to buy securities, believing lower prices. At the same time it must be said that when commodity prices decline, securities generally rule steady, as all surplus capital finds its way in securities investment. This theory does not seem to hold good here at the moment but looking to the circumstances we see no reason for any sustained improvement. To-day's quotations are as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax)

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes ready Rs. 62
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes Sett Rs. 61/15
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Rs. 74
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 72
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 94
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 94
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 97
6 per cent 1954 Municipal Deb Rs. 101/8
6 per cent 1956 Karachi P Trust Rs. 101/8

(Income-Tax Free)

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan ready Rs. 99/4
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Sett Rs. 99/3
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 99
6 per cent 1930 Bonds Rs. 100/3
6 per cent 1931 Bonds Rs. 101/4
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 102/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D Loan Rs. 104/10
7 per cent 1931 Mysore Loan Rs. 101/10

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 23.

TEXTILE SECTION

Apollo Mills 4/4
Currimbhoy 85
Dawn Mills 550
E D Sassoon 0/5 1/4
Elphinstone 7
Hindustan 1750
Indian Manfg 1170
Kastoorchand 6/8
Khatau 85
Laxmi 1200
Maneckji Petit 750
Murarji 500
Model Nagpur 83/12
New City 65
Premier 0/10
Sassoon Silk 65
Sholapur 1150
Shapurji 6
Tata Mills 30
Vishnu 2000

CEMENT AND MANGANESE.

Gwalior Cement 60
Katni Cement Defd 650
Punjab Cement 2/6
Shahabad Cement 141/4
United Cement 50

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Br Burma Petrol 3/1 1/4
Bombay Burma New 225
Bombay Steamer Pref 195
Bombay 8 per cent Deb 102
Bombay Telephone 47/8
Bombay 8 1/2 per cent Deb 50/4
Jupitor Insurance 7/12
McKenzies 85
New Ind. Assurance 17/14
Port Canning 570
Oriental 1700
Scindia Steam 8/4
Tata Construction 34
Tata 1st Pref 134
Tata 2nd Pref 57/4
Tata Oil 12/8
Vulcan Insurance 6/2

BANK SECTION

Imperial P Paid 1233/12
Imperial P Paid 302/8
Bank of Baroda 69
Bank of India 81/8
Bom. Prov. Co-op. 56
Central Bank 15
Eastern Bank 75
Union Bank 3/1 1/4

HYDRO AND ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric 114
Andhra Valley Ordy 617/8
Andhra Valley Pref. 990
Andhra 8 per cent Deb 108/8
Bombay Tram Pref 65/8
Karachi Electric 151
Surat Electric 122/8
Tata Hydro Pref 1021/4
Tata Hydro 8 per cent Deb 106/2
Tata Power Ordy 470
Tata Pref 1122/8

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej 805
Amritsar Patti 113
Central Provinces 87
Dhond Bharamati 88
Guzerat 69
Hoshiapur Doab 71
Larkhana 88
Mandra Bhon 60
Mymensing Rebate 84
Mymensing Gtd 85
Pachora Jamner 72
Sara Sirajgunj 71
Sialkot Narowal 90
Sind Light 51
Tapti Valley 682/8
Upper Sind Light 71

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool July 22.

July Close at s. 7 2 1 4d. 7 8d.
Oct. Close at s. 7 3 1 2d. 5 8d.
Dec. Close at s. 7 4 3 4d. 3 4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

July per bushel dol. 88-3/8 up 5/8.
Sept. per bushel dol. 91-1/2 up 5/8.
Dec. per bushel dol. 97-3/8 up 3/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Aug. 17.30—2.
Sept. 17.40—3.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 23.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 23-7-30 at Colaba Point 0.06 in; at Fort 0.50 in; at J. J. Hospital 0.52 in.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 34.57 in; at Fort 38.43 in; at J. J. Hospital 35.32 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 at Colaba Point 56.11 in; at 68.65 in; at J. J. Hospital 54.12 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 at Colaba Point 40.51 in; at Fort 54.38 in; at J. J. Hospital 42.91 in.

MORE RAINFALL IN SIND.

—:o:—

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AGAIN.

POONA, July 23.

Yesterday's depression over East Rajputana has moved to Lower Sind after causing locally heavy rain Gujarat. The Bay depression has passed inland and now lies over Chota Nagur. Monnow lies over Chota Nagpur. Mon-Nagpur and Orissa, and in Lower Sind and active in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and East Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, West Central India, Sind, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar; local in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Northwest Frontier Province.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Lucknow and Mussooree a half; Rajkot eleven; Dwarka three; Udaipur, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Bhuj, Surat, Dalhousie and Karachi one; (Mount Abu and Muree three quarters; Dehra Ismail Khan, Hyderabad (Sind), Gulmarg and Dharampur a half; Mahableshwar three; Khandala one and a half; Belgaum one; and Marmagao three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in Gujarat and Chota Nagpur, increase in Lower Sind, West Rajputana, East Central India and Central Provinces and extend in Upper Sind, South west Punjab and along North West Frontier.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy falls are likely in Lower Sind and East Central India and adjoining parts of Central Provinces.

Earthquake Reports:—Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origin about four thousand one hundred miles away were recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at one hour seven minutes and five hours forty-seven minutes, Indian Standard Time to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S RAINFALL.

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours 0.06"; total from 1st June to date 34.57" (3.96" below normal).

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 0.50" total from 1st June to date 38.43".

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 0.52" total from 1st June to date 25.32".

Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg. above normal)

Minimum temperature 77 (1deg. above normal.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23-7-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.627 inches (.047 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .011

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (0.9 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (1.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 244 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.86 inches

Total rainfall during the year 34.59 inches

Weather remarks: Squally.

Earthquake report: Two earthquake shocks both of slight intensity having apparently the same origin about 4100 miles away were recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 1 hour 7 minutes and 5 hours 47 minutes this morning (I.S.T.) respectively.

VEILED PICKETS AT LIQUOR SHOPS.

—:o:—

Muslim Women Coming Out.

JAMIAT-ul-ULEMA'S VIGOROUS ACTIVITIES

(From Publicity Bureau of the Jamiatul-Ulema, Delhi):—

The activities of the Jamiat in connection with the civil disobedience movement are in full swing Reports are pouring in from different parts of the country from the Jamiat workers about the work they are doing in their respective provinces.

In Delhi which is the head quarters of the Jamiat, picketing of liquor shops by the volunteers of the Jamiat is in full swing.

A batch of convicted volunteers has been removed from the Delhi Jail to the Borstal Jail in the Punjab.

At Amroha the dealers in foreign cloth have agreed to stop selling British cloth have been sealed.

Dealers in foreign cloth have been allowed to continue their sales till July 31. They have agreed to stop all dealings in foreign cloth after that date.

VEILED PICKETS.

The Secretary of the Jamiat at Bannu informs that picketing of foreign cloth shops has been stopped as the merchants have closed their shops pending consultation with the Congress and Jamiat authorities. But the picketing of liquor shops continues. The pickets have been ejected from the city by the police.

Seeing that it was no longer possible to employ male volunteers to picket liquor shops, Muslim pardah ladies have come forward to take their place and are now picketing liquor shops.

A batch of lady volunteers has been arrested but another batch has replaced it and the work continues unabated. There is great enthusiasm among the people and considerable excitement prevails in the city due to the arrest of the ladies.

SCRAMBLE FOR R. T. C.

—:o:—

A Mangalorean Move.

Trouble is once again brewing in the affairs of the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, which has a notoriety for dabbling in controversial politics despite its declared policy to the contrary.

It will be recalled that the attempt of some members two years ago to co-operate with the Simon Commission was smashed by the younger members. Now it appears that the same coterie is anxious to send the Community's representatives to the Round Table Conference.

Some retired Government officials and titled District Councillors of Mangalore are organising an All-India Catholic Conference to meet there in order to be first in the scramble for seats at the Round Table Conference.

BOMBAY'S DELEGATES.

The Kanara Catholic Association in Bombay has nominated two local representatives to attend the said All-India Catholic Conference at Mangalore. This has enraged the younger section. They have therefore joined together and are requisitioning an Extraordinary General Meeting to foil the attempt of the "Co-operating" section.

"MAHATMAJI NOT TRUE TO MUSLIMS."

—:o:—

Big Brother's Effusion.

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Moulana Shaukat Ali speaking at a mass meeting of Moslems explained his experiences of trying to keep Hindu, Moslem relations intact.

He said he was convinced that no Hindu leaders not excluding Gandhi had proved true and sincere to Mussalmans.

He warned Congress and Hindus not to force Moslems against their will to join their movement.—A. P.

THE PROBLEM OF MILL-MADE SLIVERS.

WHY THEIR USE SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED.

(By DILKHUSH B. DIVANJI.)

Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's powerful influence the people are giving a splendid response to his message of the Takli. But, unfortunately, the overflowing enthusiasm of the people for spinning is directed into wrong channels. The spinners are mostly using mill-made slivers and the yarn spun, though comparatively even and good-looking, is not strong. It is true this extensive use of mill-made slivers is due to the want of supply of hand-made slivers in the market. But this explanation cannot be any defence for the continuance of these mill-made slivers. If the real sigsificance of the Khadi movement of Mahatma Gandhi is realized one will at once recognize the incalculable harm that is done by these mill-made slivers. The ultimate aim of the Khadi movement is to revive the supplementary industry of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in the villages. The problem of hand-spinning is not a problem of a few lacs of city dwellers but it is a problem that affects the welfare of crores of semi-starved peasants in lacs of villages. Viewed in this light the problem of hand-spinning resolves itself into the problem of mobilising the potential energy of these crores of peasants that at present lies dormant on account of the cruel destruction of their life giving home industries.

THE DANGER.

Mahatmaji has asked the educated and the rich classes to spin in order to set an example to the toiling millions who need the wheel to supplement their scanty earnings. The workers going to the villages to spread the message of the wheel should themselves practise what they preach. If we spin with mill-made slivers and neglect hand-carding, the poor villagers will at once copy our methods and will be loth to touch the carding bow. Here lies the danger of the spread of the mill-made slivers. Even we cannot manage to supply mill-made slivers to thousands and lacs of villages. The peasants in the villages have their own cotton in their fields. To send this to mills in the city and then to redespatch it to the villages in the form of slivers is uneconomical, wasteful and clumsy. We cannot organise the spinning movement on such flimsy and weak foundations. If we allow the use of mill-made slivers to persist the infection will spread to villages and the whole movement of Khadi will lose its self-supporting character. It is sheer waste of money, energy and time to organise spinning industry in the villages on mill-made slivers.

THE SECOND OBJECTION.

The second objection to the use of mill-made slivers is the death blow it gives to the carding industry. In conceiving the revival of spinning and weaving industries Mahatmaji knew that their revival will also be followed by the revival of side industries of carding, dyeing and bleaching. If mill-made slivers continue to hold their sway over the spinners the art of carding will die out and the carders will get no chance of reviving their industries. We must also remember that finer counts of yarn can be spun only from hand-made slivers. If carding is not beautifully done it is not possible to get finer counts.

The third reason against the continuance of mill-made slivers is the difference in the strength of the yarn spun from hand-made and mill-made slivers. The mill-made slivers in the market are mostly made from waste cotton and naturally the durability of the yarn spun suffers. Even if the mills turn out best slivers they will fall far short in comparison with the strength of hand-made slivers. In the various processes through which the mill-made slivers pass the strain of the machine is so great, that the fibres of cotton become very weak. This is not the case with hand-made slivers. The work done by hand is always gentle and hence the strength of the fibres is well preserved. We all spin to get our yarn woven in Khadi. Khadi woven from the yarn of mill-made slivers cannot be durable. So if the spinners want to get durable Khadi from their yarn they should at once discard mill-made slivers and take up the carding bow to get hand-made slivers.

ADOPT THE CARDING BOW.

If once we realize the incalculable harm done by mill-made slivers to the efficient organisation of spinning we will find that it is not difficult to get hand-made slivers. Enthusiastic spinners should understand that spinning necessarily implies a knowledge of carding. The most efficient method of organising spinning is to teach first carding to the spinners. It matters little if people begin spinning a few days later when during these days the spinners learn up carding. The best antidote to the use of mill-made slivers is the universal adoption of the carding bow. Congress institutions should understand that they at least should at once stop the use of mill-made slivers, and even at the risk of lessing to some extent the number of spinners. If by the stoppage of mill-made slivers spinners refuse to prepare their own slivers and prefer to give up spinning the movement will not lose anything. Such spinners have failed to understand the real significance of Mahatmaji's movement for the revival of hand spinning, and half-hearted adherents always spoil the movement. The sooner they disappear the better.

ORGANISE SPINNING.

If once Congress and spinning organisations resolve to organise spinning on the right lines even at the risk of a decrease in the number of spinners—ways and means will at once be found out to solve the problem of hand-made slivers. Preparation and supply of hand-made slivers can be organised in the following way. (1) Self carding: (a) The best way to explain to the spinners the importance and need of self-carding. Every spinner should provide himself with carding instruments and prepare the slivers himself at home. By experience he will find that his hand-made slivers give him a better quality of yarn.

(b) If in a city like Bombay the spinner finds it difficult to find space for carding his own slivers, he can go to any carding class near his residence and prepare his slivers. Congress organisations should start such carding and spinning classes at various places. This will most effectively lessen the use of mill-made slivers. (2) Another method of getting hand-made slivers is to engage special workers to card and prepare slivers. (a) Volunteers should come forward and offer their services to the organisers of carding classes. If they can spare even an hour a day good stock of slivers will be ready daily. This is the most constructive form of service and those who help the movement in this way are real servants of the toiling millions who really bless those who spread the message of the wheel in the villages.

(b) In places where poor people are in need of some supplementary occupations, arrangements should be made to pay wages to these people in return for the slivers they prepare. First they must be taught the carding process and then cotton should be supplied to them for the preparation of sliver. The experiment already going on in Ahmedabad and good results are expected. Congress organisations will, not only get good hand-made slivers for sale but they will also be relieving to a great extent the economic distresses of the poor.

It is thus not very difficult to counteract the spread of mill-made slivers. If the workers really understand the message of the wheel they will at once take up the question of getting hand-made slivers. If they really want to stop the use of mill-made slivers, they should resolve to reject the yarn spun from these slivers. The strong attitude taken up by the Udyoga Mandir of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp in rejecting the yarn of mill-made slivers has gone a long way in stopping the use of these slivers in the suburbs.

We thus see that the right way to guide the growing enthusiasm for spinning among the people is to explain to them the importance of the carding bow. The problem of the hand-made slivers can be thus solved in the following way.

(1) Self carding either at home or in the classes.

(2) Preparation of slivers either through volunteers or by paying wages to the poor people who do the work.

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes: - "I have tried many Astrologers, both native and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all."

Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1|2 price to our clients for a month.

INDIA MUST HAVE DOMINION STATUS

Calcutta Merchant On Present Situation.

The following were extracts from Mr. D. P. Khaitan's speech at the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce meeting on July 18:—

In India trade is affected not only by the world depression and the final and currency policy of Government but also by the clash between the rulers and the ruled on account of the latter's determination to win freedom for the country. Unless there be a settlement between the Congress and Great Britain there are no visible signs that pease can be restored which is the necessary foundation for building up trade and industries and the edifice of prosperity for the people. Even if we consider the matter from the point of view of Great Britain we cannot resist the thought that the real reason of her ruling over India is for the purpose of carrying on profitable trade. I have even heard whispers to the effect that if adequate safeguards could be provided for the purpose in the constitution, the British mercantile community in India would find their way to recommend the grant of Dominion Status with certain reservations. It should however be remembered that the best safeguard is the good-will of the people. Without good-will no paper safeguards can give adequate protection. The delay in the settlement of the political question is increasing the bitterness in the minds of the Indians towards everything British.

The boycott of British goods this time has been very spontaneous, and is increasingly catching hold of women and children and also the villagers. This time the ladies have been taking very active part in the campaign—a fact which is unprecedented in the history of this country. These are symptoms which British statesmanship should not ignore. Repression by force cannot engender a feeling of sympathy and love but can only poison the minds still further. Even if by repression the political agitation can suppressed such suppression can only be temporary and the hearts would be estranged still further. The only remedy of the situation for the permanent benefit of Great Britain and also of India is an early settlement of the political question to the satisfaction of this country.

THEIR DIFFERENCES.

Whatever differences there may be as between Hindus and Mahomedans of those raised by some leaders of the depressed classes on the Madras side, or by some Sikhs in the Punjab, is only about their representation on the Legislatures and in the Public Services, and there may be a slight difference of opinion as to whether the residuary powers should be vested in the Central Government or in the Provinces, or as to whether Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency. But on one point all parties are agreed that India, must have Dominion Status without further delay. I need not discuss here the claim made for Independence as distinguished from Dominion Status. It has even been said by responsible authorities that Dominion Status is the goal of the Britain Government in India, and that if at the Round Table Conference opinion be unanimous as regards the powers to be given to India such recommendations would be the basis of the proposals to be submitted to Parliament.

WHAT CHURCHILL SAID.

If that is the intention of Great Britain I fail to see why the authorities should have any hesitation in announcing that at the Round Table Conference a scheme of Dominion Status will be framed. In this regard the Congress is only making a claim which is in consonances with the demands of all the political parties in this country. The distrust of the Congress gains strength from the speeches made by prominent members of the Opposition Parties in England. I may only refer to the utterance of Mr. Winston Churchill who has declared with great bravado that Dominion Status cannot come into existence during the life-time of any person at present living. I can say with the fullest confidence that such prognostication of Mr. Churchill is sure to prove to be incorrect. There is every likelihood, almost amounting to certainty, that India will get freedom during the life-time of Mr. Churchill, or it may be before Mr. Churchill's Party again comes into power. But speeches and writings like that of Mr. Churchill cannot but have a strong and deterrent effect on the minds of the real leaders of this country in valuing the promises made by His Excellency the Viceroy and others that the proceedings of the Round Tables Conference will be carried on in a spirit of friendliness to India.

DOMINION STATUS.

If therefore the intention of the Labour Party and the two sections of the Opposition in England be to give India a constitution which is agreed on by all the parties in India the simplest, quickest and most peaceful course is to announce that at the Round Table Conference a scheme for Dominion Status will be framed. In that event all cause for distrust and suspicion will be out of the way. The path will become easier for give-and-take as between Britain and India for the adoption of safeguards during the transition period. Looking at it from the point of view of the Mahomedans, etc., in India as there would be a finality in the matter the possibility of a compromise between the different sections becomes much easier because the Hindus at a final settlement would be inclined to be much more than reasonable towards the sister communities.

I would therefore appeal to the Government to take serious consideration of the situation in Ind both economic and political. T two factors act and react up each other. Let not prestige narrow sighted policies or grigh fulness govern where goodwh trust and the fear of God should. Let not fellow brothers be trampled down, beaten and even shot down three hundred and twenty with love and a feeling of equality. Let not disorder and want crush down three hundred an twenty millions of human souls when peace and plenty should be their need. Let not the noblest son India rot bhind the prison bs when they have the message universal love and brotherhood preach to the world.

KARNATAK NOTES.

—:o:—

No Desire To Buy Foreign Cloth

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 20.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is being carried on on an extensive scale here under the leadership of Shrimati Krishnabai Panjikar, who has formed a batch of Desh Sevikas. The picketing is intensive especially on market days, when thousands of villagers from the surrounding villages visit the town to make their purchases. The villagers appreciate the efforts of the Desh Sevikas and return home without making any foreign cloth purchases. The results achieved in this connection have surpassed all expectations. Liquor shop picketing has been commenced with satisfactory results.

SATYAGRAHA WORKERS CONVICTED.

Mr. Shantinath Ingale, a prominent worker of Kittur, was convicted by the Magistrate of Bail-Hongal, under Sections 144, 117, 427 and 447, I. P. C., and sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25.

Messrs. Sakri and Mangoli two students of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, were arrested at Murgod for falling toddy trees. The people of Murgod broke the Forest laws by felling, prohibited trees in the jungle nearby.

The picketing of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, was commenced on the 14th instant, under the leadership of Mr. Karmarkar, a local pleader. Dr. Hardikar addressed a crowded meeting of the students and exhorted them to come out of the College to lend a helping hand in the national struggle.

SEVA DAL VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

In Bijapur, Messrs. S. R. Deshpande, S. C. Ponkshe, Venkatramiya, Balappa Chadchan and V. L. Nikam, volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal, were convicted on 15th inst, under section 426 I. P. C. and sentenced in all to 5½ months' rigorous imprisonment. A crowded meeting was held in the evening to congratulate them. A general hartal was observed on the next day.

Mr. Andanappa Angadi, an ex-president of the Bijapur Municipality who had been committed to the Sessions on the alleged charge of embezzlement, has been discharged, Government having withdrawn his prosecution.

Dr. Hardikar is having a very busy time, addressing meetings at various places in the Karnatak. On the 13th instant, he addressed a crowded meeting at Hubli and impressed upon his audience their duty to respond to the Congress call. The campaign of felling toddy trees continues. The auction sales of toddy licenses have consequently proved abortive and no body came forward, under the existing circumstances, to offer any bids.

"NOTORIOUS" INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay Merchants On Visapur Jail.

The Secretary, Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association, has written to the Government of Bombay on July 20. The re-opening of the Visapur Jail, as follows:—

My Committee have heard with alarm the reports of the insanitary condition of that jail and of the treatment which has been meted out to the prisoners therein.

They have carefully considered the complaints that have been published in the press with regard to the treatment of prisoners, and are convinced that the note, issued by the Director of Information to-day, in regard to the arrangements in the Visapur Jail, studiously avoids the complaints which are specifically made.

"NOTORIOUS."

My Committee beg to remind the Government, that there was no reason to re-open the Visapur Jail which has already been notorious for its insanitary conditions, and they feel that a few alterations here and there are not likely to improve the condition. It is surprising that the Government should not have found it possible for their requirements to choose any other place and my Committee see no reason why they should have transferred the prisoners from Worli, where the Government could have secured a number of the empty chawls.

ENQUIRIES NOT ANSWERED.

In conclusion, my committee would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Jail authorities do not even properly answer the enquiries of the relatives of the prisoners with regard to their whereabouts with the result that it gives rise to a great deal of anxiety. My Committee would therefore suggest that all necessary information in this regard should be regularly available at some central place like the Congress House.

I am directed by my Committee to urge upon you the need of urgently allaying public opinion in this matter any more use of the Visapur Jail is bound to embitter public feelings.

C. P. MARATHI WAR COUNCIL ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, July 22.

Under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Nagpur, under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Seth Poonamchand Ranka, President of the C P. Marathi War Council and Dr. N. B. Khare, Mr. Nilantharao Deshmukh and Mr. Dharmadhikari, members of the War Council were arrested simultaneously at their places at midnight and taken to the Nagpur Central Jail lockup.

The cases against them comes up for hearing on the 24th instant.—A. P.

BOYS ARRESTED FOR GANDHI CAPS.

—:o:—

Takli Seller Fined One Anna.

A guntur message says that five youths were arrested there yesterday and taken to the local subjail. They were found wearing Gandhi caps.

Ranganatham Chetty, takli seller was charged with having caused obstruction by collecting a crowd in China Bazaar Road. He pleaded guilty and was fined one anna by the Honorary Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

Tributes To Late Sir Binode Mitter.

LONDON, July 21.

Tributes to the memory of Sir Binode Mitter were paid at a meeting of Judicial Committee of Privy Council by Lord Dunedin, Lord Blanesburgh Lord Atkin, Lord Tomlin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Macmillan, Canadian Chief Justice Anglin, Sir John Wallis, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Sir George Lowndes and Judges from all three divisions.

The Committee had assembled specially for the purpose and members of the bar engaged in various appeals stood, while Lord Dunedin, Senior Member, present, expressed the Tribunals profound sorrow. Reuter.

TAXING FOODS.

—:o:—

Conservative New Imperial Policy.

RUGBY, July 21.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chairman of the Conservative Party, further outlined the Conservative policy in regard to Imperial affairs yesterday at Woolwich.

Referring to Imperial Conference he said he felt confident that, if they could assure Dominions that they could sell all their primary products in British market, whether it were by putting taxes on foreign foodstuffs or by any other means that might seem practicable, they could make a bargain which would be of immense advantage to workers and industries in this country.

They would immediately, take that bargain to general election and subject it to the electors' say whether they approved of what they had done.

The "Manchester Guardian" regards this statement as an authoritative repudiation of Mr. Baldwins proposal to refer the question of food taxes to people by means of a referendum.—B.O.W.

"IT IS ILLEGAL TO HOIST NATIONAL FLAG."

Bihar Government's Letter To District Boards And Municipalities.

PATNA, July 14.

The following letter has been issued to all District Boards and Local Boards of Behar and Orissa by the Ministry of Local Self-Government:—

As instances have been reported to the Government in which a District Board or Municipality has carried a resolution that the "National Flag" should be hoisted on the buildings of the offices of that body or of subordinate bodies, I am directed to explain that such resolutions are in excess of the powers conferred by law on a District Board or a Municipality. Such a resolution is, therefore, liable to be set aside by the Government in exercise of the powers onferred on them by Section 120 of the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Act, 1885, or of he corresponding Section 303 (3) of the Municipal Act; and if the District Board or the Municipality ails to conform to such orders and continues to fly the flag the Government may pass orders under the provisions of Section 125 of the Local Self-Government Act or of Section 384 of the Municipal Act respectively fixing a time within which the flag must be removed, and if this is not done appointing the District Magistrate to do it. The Government has already taken such action in the case of certain local bodies and intend to take action under these Sections if any such resolution is carried elsewhere and if necessary later under Section 131 of the Local Self-Government Act or Section 385 of the Municipal Act. But they believe that now that the matter has been explained, local bodies will in future conform to these instructions.

If, therefore, notice of a motion of this kind is received by you before the date fixed for a meeting you (or in the case of Municipalities the President if there is one) should disallow it as illegal and refuse to place it on the agenda, and if such a Section is tabled during a meeting you should refuse to put it to meeting; nor if such a resolution is carried should you give effect to it.

I have, etc., (Sd.) G. N. Owen, Secretary to Government.—Free Press.

"PERNICIOUS WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH."

—:o:—

"Parasitic Groups Fattening On Ills Of Community.

WHAT THE TRUTHFUL BRITISH PRESS SAYS.

The following are extracts from "The Textile Weekly" of June 13, about Indian market conditions:—

"The news from the different markets in India gives varied opinions as to future prospects. There are many who see a break in the clouds, but there are other dealers who are falling into despair. The position is growing worse and worse. A large number of those manufacturers and spinners who were not already closed, have shut down for the whole of Whit-week, while many have already arranged for a longer stoppage. The unemployment figures show a large increase in practically every district. There has been further talk and rumours of further amalgamations among shippers."

FROM A MERCHANT'S NOTE-BOOK. BY "CODEX".

"Events in the Indian situation are steadily indicating a more reasonable frame of mind by the rank and file of the Swaraj and Satyagraha movements, and they, after all is said and done, can very easily bring to naught all the elaborate schemes that their leaders had evolved. It takes a tremendous amount of energy and fervid enthusiasm to work up an agitation among Indian ryots and their contemporaries in the cities and cantonments."

"PARASITIC GROUPS."

"The very fact that this way was Fait Accompli, discloses to every practical reader of the situation, that forces more than ordinarily disturbing were directed to the task of swaying the minds of the classes who in a normal way are not influenced by contract with the politico-spiritual acolytes. The latter, together with the parasitic groups of various kinds, who batten on the woes and ills of the community, are usually the prime movers in any endeavour to remove any condition of things that in effect limits their facilities for rapaciousness and power."

"The question resolves itself into the pacification of the disturbed masses, and the more strict censorship of the channels through which the minds of the populace involved, have been corrupted. The Vernacular Press has a lot to answer for in this respect and the noxious tone of the propaganda circulated in this way, proved somewhat the assertions made hat any method of self-government granted, cannot function satisfactorily with such disruptive influences for ever attendant upn its activities as are there apparent."

"PERNICIOUS WAR."

"The pernicious war upon oreign cloth, with special significance as regards Lancashire cloth, was launched through the Native Press, the urge to use Khaddar was a mere camouflage to their real intentions of bringing about an economic crisis Lancashire by the closing down the cotton industry. Manchester merchants have been unceasingly bombarded with propaganda of a duressive character in an endeavour to weaken the morale of the leading minds of the industry. Judging psychologically from the efforts in this direction received from India this week, the movement is just delivering its last kick before it expires in sheer chagrin at its non-effectiveness."

"All correspondents are, however, not so blind to their commercial future as to indulge in a campaign of revilement and many refreshing comments upon the direction the movement is taking are being received. One correspondent, sitting writting at this moment a female picket stands outside, his shop beseeching customers not to buy English cloth, points out that were she to dispose forthwith of all the foreign apparel she is wearing, she would there stand in the innocent glory of her babyhood. The end of the present effort of the Swarajists will see a great break away from the grip of the boycott, he states, as stocks of home-produced cloths are now very low. The buyers are complaining that they are paying too dearly for their nationalism and are actually feeling the need for healthy foreign competition which is a good sign."

COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

—:o:—

The Bombay Government have announced in a "Gazette" Extraordinary the dates of general election for the city of Bombay and the districts:—

FOR NOMINATION PAPERS.

All constituencies other than the Presidency (European) and Bombay University Constituencies. Monday, 4th August 1930, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Presidency (European) and Bombay University Constituencies Monday, 4th August 1930, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

VOTING DAY.

Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan (excluding Bombay City Mahomedan). Wednesday, 10th September 1930, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Bombay City Mahomedan, Monday, 15th September 1930, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

European other than Bombay City European and Bombay University. Friday, 12th September 1930, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m to 6 p.m.

Bombay City (European), Friday 12th September 1930, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Landholders, Monday, 15th September 1930, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Commerce and Industry, Tuesday, 16th September 1930, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black. This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use. Price One phial Re. 1-2, Small phial As. 10. postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6. On remittance of Rs. 3, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kavir 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

GRIM EARNESTNESS OF SATYAGRAHIS.

Pretty Picketers" Vanquish Traders.

FRENCH LADY-JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIAN MOVEMENT.

Madame Andree Viollis, the special correspondent of the well-known Paris journal "Le Petit Parisien" who toured India to study the progress of the National Movement contributed a series of articles to her paper, describing in picturesque phrase and many arresting touches the progress of the boycott, the mammoth gatherings of "snow-white" multitudes, interspersed with fair combatants in "the army of non-violence", decked in "multi-coloured saris" and the grim earnestness of the Satyagrahis who suffer 'lathi' blows and are anxious to suffer them again. We give below quotations from her dispatches.

RURAL PEACE.

June 3—"I have travelled now for a fortnight, 2,500 kilometres in an auto and have watched the rural peace of South India. In far-away hills, where some of the tribes live with greater economy of clothing than Mahatma Gandhi, there is an echo of the "effervescence" of cities. But come down to the foot of these blue mountains and you see processions of Satyagrahis, with an elephant gaily decorated with national slogans. A long journey brings me to Madras and I see feverish activity. Newspapers consecrate whole pages to descriptions of the struggle. The Salt campaign, which I thought had slackened, is very very active.

CONGRESS HOUSE, BOMBAY.

June 21—Forty-two hours in the train, and I am in Bombay. What a tumultuous gathering. Here is one of the two brothers, the Pateis, embracing the Congress President, Nehru pere. Round them an avalanche of garlands. Flowers, flowers all the way and "Jais, jais". In the evening Nehru speaks to a mammoth gathering under the chairmanship of a young Hindu, president of the local Congress Committee, president and free for a few hours only. . . I visit Congress House .. In a big room white-clad men, women in picturesque 'saris' are working. They talk, they telephone, they write. There are dense crowds outside; at the door are volunteers, crouching down, eating with their fingers Gandhi's favourite food. And the flags, those flags of Independence. Ah, I see there are preparations for the march in batallions for picketing.

I go round. I visit the shops. I see the fair picketeers sitting two by two watching the merchants, and the merchants watch them with an enigmatic air. These are not poor women. They belong to the most aristocratic families of the land. I ask one of them how the picketing goes on.

"Oh" says the pretty young lady, "These people have all given us in writing that they will sell only 'Swadeshi' stuff—but one must watch them all the same".

That watching! But who can resist that watching, displease those soft yet firm looks? There are neither protests, nor resistance.

A "BATTLE".

June 22—I must write to you about "the battle of non-violence". I have seen the great war, I witnessed the civil war in Ireland, I was in Portugal, in Afghanistan, when those lands were passing through severe internal commotion but never have I witnessed such a strange spectacle such a mournful tragedy. And what is paradoxical is that everybody I meet, British and Indian, regrets it.

Motilal Nehru was to take the salute of the National volunteers at 7 a.m., at a place called the maidan, when the rally was banned by the police. From early morning men and women, more men and women, still more men and women, and still more were marching to reach this place. I would say that the crowd that gathered was at least 100,000 strong. They wait. They meet the massed police formation. Moments of indecision. Then the police fall upon them and charge and charge. The volunteers lie down in batches and take the blows. Some bleed at the mouth, some shut their eyes and are ready to receive more blows. The wounded are taken away in ambulances—but other white columns of Satyagrahis advance. . . ."

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES IN MAHARASHTRA.

—:o:—

Weekly Review.

(Through The Maharashtra C. D. Committee).

POONA, July 18.

The following is a record of Satyagraha activities in Maharashtra for the week ending July 18.

In Ahmednagar on the 9th instant five volunteers were arrested for picketing on liquor shops. As one of them was a high school student, the whole high school was almost emptied as a protest. Sjt. G. C. Chavan, and Sjt. M. R. Mudrak were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Pathardi Sjt. M. R. Nili, Sjt. A. S. Koshti, Sjt. R. Namdeva, Sjt A. Narayan, Sjt. J. Sitaram and Sjt. N. Ramkrishna were sentenced under Section 117 to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment under Section 241 to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

The sentences are to run concurrently.

At Rahori Sjt. V. B. Takate of Gahu who had resigned from the post of police sub-inspectorship in 1921 and has been a Congress worker was arrested under Section 117 and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 12th instant at Ahmednagar some students hoisted the National Flag on the High School building. The headmaster of the School caned some students. As a consequence the boys observed hartal.

SATARA.

Two new camps have been opened at Peth and Bilasi.

Sjt. Shiknare of Wai was prohibited from speaking at Miraj on a subject like Swadeshism. He defied the order for which he was convicted for 20 days' simple imprisonment.

The Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Satara on the 12th instant. The people held a black flag demonstration. Some persons were put in the police lock-up and were released only after the departure of the Governor. At Kavatha which fell on the return route of the Governor from Satara to Poona 10 persons were arrested for fear that they would show black flags. They were removed off to Wai and released only in the evening after the Governor's safe through Kavate. In spite of this procedure black flags greeted the Governor at Kavate. At Karad there was a complete hartal on account of the Governor's visit. Black flags were conspicuous as usual.

Satara is observing the Tilak Week from the 15th instant. The week is employed for the spread of the Congress creed. At Kale Sjt. Govindrao Gujar was arrested under the Salt Act.

JALGAON.

On the 6th instant 12 girls held a gathering inspite of the Section 144 being in operation at Jalgaon, to salute the National Flag.

All were arrested. Out of these 4 were released without any punishment. 4 were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 and the remaining 4 to a fine of Rs. 50 in default each of them has given the alternative of 20 days simple imprisonment. All the eight girls preferred jail. But they were later released.

SANGAMNER.

Sjt. M. B. Kulkarni, K. T. Jagatap and G. Deshpande were arrested at Sangamner. The first two were convicted under 117 to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Sangamner Satyagraha Camp was raided by the police. They carried away only old copies of "Satyagarha Patrika."

KOLABA.

Sjt. Damunana Patil, an influencial leader of the Agri community was arrested under Section 117 and Forest and Section 26 on the 11th instant and sentenced at Alibag on the 13th to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Under the same acts Sjt. Natu a Youth Leaguer of Bombay was arrested at Alibag.

On the 13th instant a National Flag was hoisted on the Municipal Office at Uran with great eclat.

At Karanja a National Panchayat Court has come to existence.

On the 14th out of the 26 liquor shops in the Kolaba district only 3 could be auctioned out of the 100 jungle group only 8 could be auctioned.

NASIK.

In Satara Taluka seventy police patels have tendered their resignations.

At Nampur Sjt. S. B. Potdar, Sjt. S. R. Patil, Sjt. D. T. Patil and Sjt. Kulkarni were arrested on the 7th instant of these three were accorded 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and one was awarded 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

RATNAGIRI.

Shiroda under trial prisoners were tried on Saturday 12th instant and judgments were declared as follows:—

1 Sjt. K. G. Wagal of Malwan 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, four others to four months' and two to three months.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Samiti the death ceremony of Lokamanya Tilak was celebrated at Malwan on the 13th instant by delivering lectures on politics.

INDIAN LEADERS TO BE RELEASED IN MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

Parallel Between India And Ireland.

WHAT A POONA SOOTH-SAYER SAYS.

(By Pundit R. S. Patwardhan, Poona.)

When shall India attain her goal viz., complete freedom? What shall be the outcome of this gigantic movement going on for the last three months or more These are the prominent questions which are before the public eye and the various Astrologers have attempted to solve them according to their ability and genious. It is rather difficult to predict the destiny of such a vast Continent. However, we are going to make an humble attempt on the strength of the horoscope of the Indian National Congress. In fact, we are reproducing our forecast made in our Book called "Warsha Bhavishya" for the current year, published in December 1929 and which has proved remarkably correct up to the present moment.

WATCH FOR AUGUST.

The situation will begin to improve from the end of July 1930. Owing to the opposition of Jupiter and Taturn which takes place on the 27th of July 1930 and the effects of which shall continue for thne next three months an atmosphere of better understanding and good will shall be created and will form the basis of "the Round Teble Conference." During this period, specially the first half of August all political prisoners will be released from jails, prominent men from the British Cabinet will be sent to India to negotiate with the influential leaders and to exchange their views on the political situation.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

A Special session of the Congress will be held where all shades of opinion will meet on a common platform and decide their attitude and future policy. A joint conference of leaders of both parties will meet in September with the result that important reforms and legislations be introduced. The months of November and December will probably see the end of the crisis. Almost all the difficult points will be settled and an agreement shall be reached ending in a declaration from the Crown.

WHEN WILL GANDHIJI BE RELEASED.

Let us now discuss the different aspects governing India. All astrologers agree that India is under the influence of the sign Capricorn the lord of which is Saturn, which is at present in the 12th house. It will continue to influence this sign for the next 5½ years adversily. Rahu stands in the 4th house. Neptune in the 8th and Herschal in the 3rd. This position is not favourable to India and it was owing to this that the country has been suffering hardships during the last two years. The situation will decidedly improve from the month of March 1931 as the Saturn enters its own house namely "Capricorn," on the 16th of February 1931. At present the Saturn is in a fiery sign and hence it is responsible for so many acts of violence that are being perpetrated. But the aspect of the benefic star Jupiter will destroy the evil tendencies of Saturn and help a good deal in securing the release of the tallest men in prison like Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru and others before the 12th of August 1930.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

This peculiar position of stars can very well be compared with that obtaining in July 1921 when De Valera the great Irish leader was invited for a truce by Mr. Lloyd George, the then premier of England.

So we can very well expect a similar type of invitation from the Cabinet itself between the 25th of July and the last week of August 1930.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The Round Table Conference is going to be held in October 1930 under the combined influence of Mars and Jupiter in "Cancer." Evidently a large measure of agreement shall be reached amongst the different parties on important points for the betterment of India inspite of serious differences of opinion and clashes culminating in a crisis. The Parliament shall have to accept the decisions arrived at the Conference and pass them into law. Thus the Congress will achieve victory and the movement will be called off after mutual agreement.

As regards the future of India, the years 1933, 1939, and 1949 are equally important which will advance the cause of India and bring the fight to a successful termination.

ANOTHER GREAT WAR.

During these years the combination of stars is such that it will bring another disaster to the world similar to that of 1914. The Swaraja Party of India will help British in men and money and the bravery of her soldiers shall bring victory and peace to their motherland. The sign Pisus is in the ascendant in the horoscope of the Congress and the transition of Saturn in its 12th house and of Rahu in the 2nd is causing much trouble and anxiety at present but the benefic influence of Sun and Jupiter in the month of August 1930 will end all the trouble and raise the status of the Congressmen as will command respect from the public and the Government alike.

THOSE THREE!

The horoscopes of Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal and Javharlal Nehru also go to show that they will be free from all these troubles during the month of August and hence we can definitely say that all the political prisoners will be released before the 15th of August 1930.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE SCHEDULE OF RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	4	3	0

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 3 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year. Half-Yearly Rs. 6.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HANDMADE KHADDAR

Pure white soft and durable cloth for shirtings, etc. Price Rs. 6 only per piece of 17 to 18 yards by 44in. Best coating Khaddar in fancy check designs, price Rs. 4-6 per one suit length of 7 yards by 44in. Postage and packing free. Money refunded if unapproved. JAGANNATH CHAMAN RAM, Ludhiana (Upper India).

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free Booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Maff" Kandi.

The BEST INDIAN CLOTH your money can buy

DHOTIES SAREES SHIRTINGS TOWELS MULMUL LONGCLOTH ETC.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

ADVERTISE IN

Sunday Chronicle

The Best Popular Weekly in the Country.

The STANDARD OF COMPARISON

KATNI FIREBRICKS

SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS FIRE CLAY Etc

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
16th Aug.	Rawalpindi	16,619
nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th Sept.	Rajputana*	16,568
4th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th Oct.	Mantua*	10,946
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th Nov.	Razmak @	10,857
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,633
9th	Ranpura	16,601
12nd	Macedonia*	11,120
19th Dec.	Razmak	10,857
4th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931 January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st Feb.	Maloja x	20,937
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,633
4th Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th Apr.	Narkunda x	16,572
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th May	Mooltan x	20,952
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	23	42

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
26	Alipore*	Straits, China & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

July		
23rd	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th	Vasna.	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22927.

PLANTS and SEEDS

Imported VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS As. 4 per packet, 10 packets Rs. 2: Best variety Bengal MANGO GRAFTS Rs. 10, LITCHEE GRAFTS Rs. 8, GUAVA GRAFTS Rs. 5, SAPOTA (CHIKU) GRAFTS Rs. 8 per dozen. (Our selection.) Catalogue free on request. SHAW & CO., Nurserymen, Post Box 7319, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29 July
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	27 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	....	@12Aug.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept	30 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	8 Aug.	14 Aug.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Aug	26 Aug
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 23279, 28732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Burma Maru ..	25th July	2nd Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Shunko Maru ..	14th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru ..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 22478.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 550.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1875).

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' Subscriptions.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Purely A Weather Market.

UNSETTLED AND IRREGULAR.

Bombay, July 23.

American Cotton markets, particularly at this time of the year are known as weather markets. Prices are following weather changes and absence of rain over drought area on one side is encouraging bulls, but on the other favourable Western Belt forecast is checking any buying movement. The market is nervous and irregular awaiting weather developments. The new crop is reported to be late from 1 to 4 weeks, but poor trade conditions and fairly large carry-over, seem to show no anxiety for securing requirements. The New York market fluctuated within a range of 13 points and finally closed at a net rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.15c.

On the New Orleans Cotton Exchange heavy covering in July option caused a big rise of 27 points but October and Spot Cotton prices remained unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 14 points but recovered 6 points on short covering. The market remained quiet for a long time but again firmed on reports of absence of rains over Cotton Belt. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.83 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points and Egyptian Cotton futures declined 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.32+.10 lowest 13.13—.09.

N. Y. December Highest 13.42 (10-31 a.m.) lowest 13.29 (11-33 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

"The crop prospects have undergone no marterial change. Undertone of the market easier due official forecast indicate showers affecting sentiment."

"Forecast rains West."

Reuter:—"Market is nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being the absence of rain in drought sections on the one hand and favourable Western Belt forecast on the other."

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

22-7-1930.

	Cents.
Yarns Southerns, Single Skeins, 20's per lb.	25
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb.	39
Yarns, Southern 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb.	55

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 22.

October	13.26+.04
December	13.37+.02
January	13.42+.02
Middling Spot	13.15—

New York, July 22.

October	12.96+.01
December	13.12—
January	13.22+.03
March	13.38+.04
May	13.56+.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 22.

July	12.90+.27
October	12.99—
Middling Spot	12.90—

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	Unquoted
October	13.17
October, (New Contract)	12.92
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
July	12.86
October	12.15
October, (New Contract)	12.90

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 22.

	a Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.10—.15
Scinde, Fine	4.35—.15
Scinde, Superfine	4.60—.15
Bengal, Good	3.85—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	4.10—.15
Bengal, Fine	4.35—.15
Oomra, Good	3.95—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	4.25—.15
Oomra, Fine	4.55—.15
Broach, Fully Good	5.00—.15
Broach, Fine	5.25—.15
Superfine	5.50—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

July :	11.35—.05
November	11.32—.15
December	11.42—.08
January	11.42—.08
March	11.54—.04
May	11.53—.03
Sakels, F.G.F. Spot	12.40—.10

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7	17.5/8
Quality, Spot	17.5/8

LIERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.21	7.17—.06
August		7.99—.06
September		7.10—.07
October	6.91	6.97—.97
November		6.95—.07
December		6.93—.06
January	6.95	7.00—.07
February		7.02—.07
March	7.03	7.08—.07
April		7.11—.06
May	7.07	7.13—.07
June		7.16—.07
July		7.19—.06
Middling Spot		7.83—

LIVERPOOL COTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton Nil.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 22.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-7/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.09-1/4
T T London on Brussels	34.80
T T London on Madrid	42.62
T T London on Milan	92.89
T T London on Berne	25.03
T T London on Paris	123.87
T T London on Prague	164.00

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, July 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.

Sellers July/Aug. 35/

Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.

Sellers July/Aug. 34/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.

Sellers Afloat 36/6

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.

Sellers Afloat 35/

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25

C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	8/2-1/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	8/2-1/4

C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt	8/2-1/2

C. & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt	8/2-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 5-7/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton: Nominal July/Aug. £6-2-6

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers July/Aug. £14-1/0-0

Rapeseed, Toria ton. Sellers July/Aug. £13-17-6

LINSEED.

London, July 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton. Nominal July/Aug. £17-5-0

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton. Nominal Aug/Sept. £17-5-0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. Sellers July/Aug. £15-7-6

Linseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers July/Aug. £17-10-0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 22.

Demand Bills 486.50

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 22.

Silver Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	16
Forward	15-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 22.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£17-5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. (London Register)	£105-1/2
National Bank of India	£42
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£78-5/8
Indian Loan 3½ p.c.	£100-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£46 Nominal.
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£66-1/2
Consols, 2½ p.c.	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 22.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-15/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 month	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 month	3-3/4 p.c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 22.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, ewt. Sellers August 32/9

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, ewt. Paid & Sellers Sept/Dec. 31/6

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 23.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 412 Highest Rs. 419 3; Closing Rs. 418 6.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Fields	21	9	9
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	10	3
Silver Ready	46	11	0
Silver 1st Settlement	46	1	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	....		

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 23.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32

Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July/Dec.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Near

Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Mail

Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July/Sept.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 July/Sept.

NEW YORK.—

B. C. Rate T T 278

Banks Selling T T 277 3/4

Banks Buying T T 276 3/4

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 916

Banks Buying D D 926

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 137

Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 87 1/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 103 1/4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.86 11/16 22nd instant.

Shanghai/London 1/6 1/4 23rd instant.

Japan/London 2/0 5/16 22nd instant

London/Paris 123.70 22nd instant

London/Belgium 34.820 22nd instant

London/Switzerland 25.03 22nd instant

London/Italy 92.00 22nd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-5-0 1/2 21st instant £4-5-1 22nd instant.

Silver London Ready 15 15/16 21st instant 16 22nd instant

Silver London Forward 15 13/16 21st instant; 19 7/8 22nd instant

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 21st instant 34 7/8 22nd instant

London Discounts 3 mos 2 15/32 per cent 21st instant 2 15/32 per cent 22nd instant

London discounts 6 mos 2 3/4 per cent 21st instant 2 3/4 per cent 22nd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1/4 per cent.

3 mos. 3 1/2 per cent

6 mos 3 1/2 per cent

12 mos 4 per cent

Tone:—Easy

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. India bought. Business small.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 23.

6 months discounts 2 15/32 per cent.

6 months discounts 2 3/4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call money 3 1/2 per cent.

One month 3 1/2 per cent.

Three months 3 1/2 per cent.

Six months 3 per cent.

Tone of money market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN MILLS IN INDIA.

Bombay, July 22.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India, and on voluntary returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States.)

	Bales of 400 lbs. During 1st Sept. May to 31st May 1930	1929-30
British India	172,677	1,583,232
Indian States	27,426	233,312
Total	200,103	1 816,544
CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN MILLS IN BRITISH INDIA.		
	Bales of 400 lbs. During 1st Sept. May to 31st May 1930	1929-30
Bombay Island	69,309	610,749
Ahmedabad	26,305	266,059
Bombay Presidency	106,947	1,018,600
Madras Presidency	17,679	155,200
United Provinces	20,711	176,501
Central Provinces and Berar	10,764	93,033
Bengal	3,165	73,737
Punjab & Delhi	4,309	48,020
Rest of British India	2,102	18,141
Total for British India	172,677	1,583,232
CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON IN MILLS IN INDIAN STATES.		
	Bales of 400 lbs. During 1st Sept. May to 31st May 1930	1929-30
Name of State		
Hyderabad	1,732	15,636
Mysore	4,264	34,320
Baroda	5,411	44,194
Gwalior	3,850	30,943
Indore	7,519	61,527
Other Indian States (Calculated from yarn production)	5,000	46,692
Total	27,426	233,312

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 23.

In our market Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 222/8 and advanced to Rs. 224/ on buying by local operators. At this level there was no demand and later on prices declined on easier Liverpool opening advices. The market is rather quiet with a small turnover.

The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach J. A. 188

Broach A. M. 221.

Oomra July 163/12.

Oomra D. J. 183.

Bengal July 143.

Bengal D. J. 160.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 23.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	600	32500
Bengal	2300	2200
Oomra	4600	42100

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

July 124.80—1-20.

October 124.80—1-70.

January 125.50—1.70.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 23.

75	Volkart Bros. Burunpur	148.
88	G. G. Kesha & Co. Palej	193.
124	Tata & Co. Manabadar	199.
191	G. G. Kesha Mamnar	167.
44	G. G. Kesha Khamgaon	167.
40	Tata & Co. Vakaner	198.
103	Textile Mill Amraoti	166.
65	Bussan & Co. Mandusar	174.
85	Tata & Co. Gadag	214.
200	Volkart Bros. Akola	179.
100	P. Crystal & Co. Palgaon	170.
104	Japan T. & Co. Darwaah	164 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

Broach	190 195
Bengal	159 160
Mathia	158 166
Khandeish	160 167
Aakola Khamgaon	162 170
Nagpur Wardha	172 180
Barsi Kurduwadi	160 165
Jalna Aurangabad	162 165
Nagar Vambori	158 164
Purna Parbani	160 170
Khandwa Sanavad	163 170
Indore Ujjain	172 180
Miraj Sangli	218 225
Coompta	220 260
Tirupur Cambodia	265 295

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 23.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year.
Khadesh	133	394,279
Central India	....	404,041
Barsi and Nagar	....	261,199
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	91,816
Berar	408	728,844
Central Provinces	....	445,661
Total Oomras	541	2,165,440
Bholera	....	190,582
N.-W. Provinces	....	139,319
Rajputana	141	57,513
Sind-Punjab	....	152,389
Broach	405	294531
Coompta & Dharwar	101	148,551
Westerns-Northerns	304	66,583
Cocoanada	....	702
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	40,964
Persian	....	704
American	200	13,492
Egyptian and African	1,034	121,980
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	853
Total	2,779	3,411,023

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 23.

In full-pressed	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 17th July This year.
Europe	5,413	352,108
Japan & China	3,475	1,425,765
Coast Ports	....	22,846
Up-country by Rail	....	114,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	51,938
Total	3,888	2,467,566

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 23.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 22-7-30	8642000	9343000
Receipts Yesterday 22-730	4000	2000
Exports to date 22-7-30	6800000	6169000
Stock at Ports 18-7-30	1583000	608000
Stock Interior Towns 18-7-30	599000	234000
Stock Liverpool 18-7-30	816000	238000
Visible Supply 18-7-30	2073000	1551000
Quantity in Sight 18-7-30	14895000	15693000
Quantity out of Sight 18-7-30	13575000	16000000

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of insurance business. J2

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1930.

BOMB OPERATIONS AGAINST TRIBES.

—:o:—

Mullahs Active Amongst Waziris.

POLITICAL AGENT MEETS AFRIDI MALIKS.

SIMLA, July 22.

The latest situation in the North-West Frontier Province shows that in South Wazirstan determined action of the scouts and 'khassadars' combined with continuous co-operation of the Royal Air Force, both in reconnaissance work and direct action against the hostile tribes has rendered the situation in Waziristan very much easier.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A complete 'jirga' of the section most deeply implicated, namely Shabi Khel, has come in to Razmak and has given security for good behaviour pending the decision as to the terms of settlement.

Nazar Khel, another section deeply implicated, have asked for and been given three days' grace in which to collect a jirga with a view to settlement. Considerable proportion of Bainzai section and some other minor sub-sections still remain hostile.

MULLAS ACTIVE.

Mulla Gulin is quiet and his section has given security for his good behaviour. But Mulla Kundalai with Ramzan and other hostile tribes remain active and are trying to stir up trouble among Kabul Khel and other Wazirs.

Air action is being maintained against hostile tribes wherever opportunity offers. Jalal Khel Khassadars have returned to duty.

The situation in the vicinity of Sararogha and Sarwekai is again normal and the Khassadar system between Jandola and Sararogha has been fully restored on the northern border of the Peshawar District.

Air action has been continuous against Utman Khel Lashker which had again collected at the instigation of Alingar-Fakir and had crossed to south of the Swat river in the area of Totai. The air action was so effective that the Lashker very soon retired again to the north of the river.

POLITICAL AGENT MEETS AFRIDI MALIKS.

On 13th July the Political Agent, Khyber, saw a 'jirga' of Afridi Maliks and elders with a few young bloods. Their attitude was formally correct but they announced various grievances, some dating back to Foulkes case in 1921 and declared that they would not resume friendly relations until these had been redressed.

The so-called Khilafat volunteers among Afridis are increasing in numbers and they are now said to number about 600. The movement is spreading to Orakzais and to Massozai and Chamkannis of Kurram Agency.

Reports from Charsadda area indicate steady improvement in the attitude of the villages. The latest instance is a petition from the turbulent village of Hari Chand affirming loyalty and anxiety to stop anti-Government agitation.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP HOWITZERS.

In the early hours of 15th July an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up with gun-cotton two old Howitzers which ornament Mackeson Gardens, Peshawar Cantonment. There has been recrudescence of picketing of cloth and liquor shops in Bannu city but picketers in each case have been removed by the police.—A. P.

BURNHAM'S MOTION POSTPONED.

—:o:—

Discussion On July 29.

AGITATED TORY LEADERS' CONSULTATIONS.

LONDON, July 22.

Much interest in Indian affairs was shown at the opening of the House of Lords to-day. In expectation of Lord Burnham's motion, Messrs. Wedgwood Benn, Lane-Fox, Cadogan and Hartshorn were present in the Commons' gallery which was filled.

Lord Russell and Burham consulted each other from time to time during earlier business and also consulted Lord Reading and Sir Ahsten Chmberlian. the former conversed later with Lord Burnham who also consulted the Leader of Opposition in the Lords, Lord Salisbury.

MANY CONVERSATIONS.

During the period of waiting, numbers of members of Commons left to participate in a division in the Commons. Meanwhile Lord Peel had a short talk with Lord Burnham. Mr. Baldwin and Salisbury also conversed with each other and the former did not return when the members of the Commons came back.

Lord Russell, rising to speak on another matter, mentioned Lord Burnham's motion. The latter, interrupting, announced his intention of postponing it.

When the motion was reached, Lord Burnham announced that in order to suit the convenience of the House and especially those desirous of participating in the debate he would postpone his question to 29th July.—Reuter.

ROUND EUROPE AIR RACE.

—:o:—

Bad Weather Delays Competitors.

LONDON, July 22.

The German mechanic belonging to one of the machines competing in the Round Europe air race was killed at Heston Control Point. He sprang from the aeroplane to record its arrival when the propellor struck his head and he was fatally injured.

The Leaders of the Race are now between Paris and Spain. Butler, Thorn and the Frenchman Pinat arrived at Pau in Pyrenees in the forenoon and Miss Spooner and Lady Bailey left Paris this morning. Many others who were delayed yesterday are still completing English portion of the route. It is officially announced that the Spaniard Polo has retired. Another Spaniard is missing.—Reuter.

The Spaniard mentioned as missing has now been located at Calais where he spent the day. Fifty-four out of sixty aeroplanes which started from Berlin have now passed Hestron Control.

Butler arrived at Madrid on Tuesday afternoon, while the other six British competitors namely Lady Bailey, Miss Spooner Captain Broad, Lord Carberry, H. J. Andrews and S. A. Thorn all arrived at Pau in Pyrenees in the course of the afternoon.—Reuter.

British Airmen Win Prizes.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 22.

Rugby.—Three British competitors in the Round Europe air contest, namely, Butler, Thorn and Miss Spnoner, were the first to arrive at Dely aerodrome, Paris, last night, two Frenchmen Arrachart and Finat arriving later. Other competitors left Heaton this morning for Paris. British machines have been the best so far. Both Butler and Broad who won the prize for being the first to reach Calais, made an average of one hundred and three miles per hour during Sundays 700 miles' flight and almost reached the same average yesterday despite strong winds.—B. O. W.

TYPHOON HAVOC IN JAPAN & KOREA.

—:o:—

Over 2,000 Persons Dead And 425 Injured.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

LONDON, July 22.

Tokio.—The Official list of casualties as a result of the typhoon in Korea on 18th July shows 393 dead and 1,493 missing who are believed to have died, 8,475 houses have been destroyed.

Casualties in Kyushu are 82 dead, 75 missing, and 425 injured. 16,890 houses have been destroyed and 1,803 boats have been either sunk or are missing.—Reuter.

PIRATES CAPTURE BRITISH STEAMER.

—:o:—

Chinese Officers Over Powered.

VESSEL TAKEN TO BIAS BAY.

RUGBY, July 22.

Hongkong telegrams state that Chinese pirates travelling as passengers on board the 2000 ton steamer Helicon overpowered the Chinese officers temporarily in charge of the vessel, during the early hours of Mondaw, and disarmed the European officers in their cabins.

The Vessels was taken to Bias Bay where the cargo was looted and fourteen Chinese passengers were detained. The vessel which was bound from Hongkong for Saigon then returned to Hongkong.—B. O. W.

Ratification Of London Naval Treaty.

—:o:—

RUGBY, July 22.

Consent to the ratification of London Naval treaty was given by the United States Senate yesterday by 58 votes to 4, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, stated to-day in the House of Commons that in view of this and other circumstances it was advisable to proceed at once with the second reading of the Bill to give effect to the treaty here, rather than allow it to remain over until autumn.

The present session of Parliament is due to close at the end of the month but the Prime Minister anticipates that the consideration of the Bill on second reading will be brief.—B. O. W.

Satyagrha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Five persons arrested yesterday in connection with a demonstration at the Modern High School were convicted of criminal trespass, but admonished and released by Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate, who pointed out to the accused that for cold-blooded tyranny nothing equalled their attempt at forcing a private individual (Dr. Ghose, Principal of the School) both by crimnal trespass and by equally criminal picketing to accept in his school a flag to which he objected. If this persecution of Dr. Ghose continued the consequences would be on their heads and on the heads of their leaders.—A. P.

School Children Assist In Cutting 4,000 Trees.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 21.

In Murgod, in the Belgaum Dist., arrests have been made during the week resulting that 500 villagers of Murgod went out into the forest and cut down 500 trees. Further developments are expected.

At Gadag in the Dharwar Dist. students of the Primary Schools have been cutting toddy palms and breaking toddy Pots hung on the trees. The D. S. P. with lorries full of Police visited the place and made enquiries. No arrests, have however been made as yet.

At Hulkoti in the Dharwar Dist. about 4,000 trees have been cut by the villagers themselves.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE AT PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

Picketing At Banu Continues.

PESHAWAR, July 22.

Conditional release of prisoners arrested in the recent troubles continues. Ten were released in Peshawar to-day and more are expected to be released to-morrow.

Situation at Bannu remains unchanged. Picketing of liquor shops by women volunteers continues.—A. P.

MIRAJ SATYAGRAHI RELEASED

(From our Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, July 22.

Mr. Shikare was released and taken to his residence early morning at 7-30. Mr. Shikare was taken in large procession through the principal streets of town to Ganpati Tank where large meeting of 5000 people was held.

PICKETING ORDINANCE IN MEERUT.

—:o:—

Many Volunteers Arrested.

MERUT, July 22.

Vigorous picketing was organised to-day at the Bonded Government Ware House in the city. Fifteen volunteers were arrested.

Sixteen volunteers have also been arrested in the Cantonment area and two others have been arrested in the city under Section 505 I.P.C.

Mr. Ramsaran Vidyarthy, a newspaper correspondent, has been arrested for abetment under Picketing Ordinance.—A. P.

YEOTMAL SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

YEOTMAL, July 22.

A batch of 10 volunteers led by Sitaram Shiwaji, broke forest laws to-day. They were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from two months to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:o:—

Salem Weaver's Woes.

SALEM, July 20.

Over 2,000 weavers of Salem went to the residence of the Collector and represented to him the hardship and misery caused to them by unemployment as the result of the movement to boycott foreign cloth and foreign yarn. They also requested the Collector to remove the toddy shop near the weavers' quarters in Salem town.

The Collector heard them patiently and promised to consider their representations.

MR. KUNTE'S ARREST.

—:o:—

Official Version.

With reference to the account published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 7th, regarding the arrest of Mr. D. K. Kunte, the Director of Information, writes:—

A case under section 117 I.P.C. and 26 Forest Act having been registered against Mr. Kunte, it was necessary to arrest him. He had gone to Thal on 5th July where Home Inspector and Sub-Inspector, Alibag, went to effect his arrest. Mr. Kunte, however, evaded arrest, for his companion Mr. G. B. Pandit was seen returning alone to Alibag. Subsequently the District Superintendent of Police ordered that Mr. Kunte should be arrested immediately on his return to Alibag. In the evening at about 6 p.m. the Home Inspector learnt of Mr. Kunte's arrival in Alibag and with the Sub-Inspector, Head Quarters, went to arrest him. But this time, however, Mr. Kunte had collected a large crowd and was posing as a martyr.

There was of course no necessity for a "warrant" and Mr. Kunte was arrested on the charge explained to him. Mr. Kunte wished to make a demonstration by shaking hands with all the crowd, etc., but was ordered into the car. Even then the crowd would not allow the car to proceed, men walking in front of it to cause it to proceed slowly in procession with the crowd.

It was necessary for the Home Inspector to push aside those obstructing the path of the car, and in doing so, a stone thrown by one of the crowd hit the Home Inspector on the back. On this the Home Inspector used his light rattan cane to keep back the crowd, and the motor proceeded to convey the prisoner to the Police station. The "Bombay Chronicle" stated that armed police dispersed the crowd. This is unfounded.

Two boys went to hospital on the same day for their "injuries" to be treated, and were not detained. The doctor described the injuries as follows:—

In one case—4 trival abrasions on the lower extremities.

In the other case—(1) swelling of the left index and middle fingers and of the left thumb. (2) swelling of the root of the nail of the right middle finger.

It is evident that no undue force was used by the Home Instor dearnt EQ1&cmfw mfw m m Inspector, Alibag and Sub-Inspecpector in dispersing the people who were obstructing the removal of the prisoner.

AT THE GATES OF HINDU VARSITY.

—:o:—

Reading Proscribed Literature.

BENARES, July 22.

It has been decided to continue picketing daily. An item in the new programme is the reading of proscribed literature publicly at the gate of the Benares Hindu University. This was started yesterday and no arrests have so far been made.—A. P.

HARD LABOUR FOR YOUNG BOYS.

—:o:—

KUSHTIA, July 21.

Soon after the Ordinance was promulgated, the Police arrested eight volunteers, between the ages of 10 and 16, as they were found in front a wine and ganja shop. The arrested boys were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate; two of them got 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and two others, four months' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were discharged. None of the accused took any part in the proceedings.—Free Press.

INDIAN WORKERS WANT INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

The following resolutions were passed at the Executive Meeting of the Nagpur Textile held on the 19th July, 1930, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, presiding.

This meeting requests the Managers of the local mills to make all payments regarding the wages, advance, loan or funds in cash rather than in paper currency of the Government.

LATHI CHARGE OBJECTED TO.

This meeting enters its emphatic protest against the repressive policy carried on by the Government towards the Congress, the Lathi attack against peaceful volunteers and declaration of the Working Committee of the Congress as an illegal body and is further of opinion that so long there is no amicable settlement with Mahatma Gandhi, Congress and other political bodies on the basis of the immediate grant of the 'substance of independence' no representative on behalf of labour should participate in the forthcoming Round Table Conference to be held in England.

This meeting is of opinion that as it is not possible for the workers of India to ameliorate their economic conditions and obtain a living wage under the present system of Government all workers should help in all possible ways the movement for Indian Freedom.

GREETED WITH HAIL OF BULLETS.

Hongkong Sergeants' Plight

LONDON, July 22.

Hongkong.—An Indian constable ran amok last night at Lokmachau Police Station on the Kowloong Kwangtung frontier. He broke into armoury seized a rifle and forced his way into the room of Mrs. Madwick, wife of Sergeant-in-Charge, shot her dead and then mortally wounded an Indian guarding the entrance to the station.

GREETED WITH HAIL OF BULLETS.

Four other Indian policemen fled from the building. Mr. Madwick on returning from patrol duty was met with a nail of bullets from the machinegun. Reinforcements including 50 European sergeants rushed to the scene from Hongkong, surrounded the Police Station and exchanged shots with the madman for two hours. Finally the stream of bullets from the station ceased.

The attackers rushed into building and found the Indian dead with a bullet in his head behind the machine-gun and piles of ammunition.—Reuter.

Students Triumph.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent)

Kittur (Dist. Belgaum) July 18.

Great enthusiasm prevailed here for the days amongst the school boys. All the students had come out of their schools as a protest against the School authorities not keeping Mahatmaji's photo in their respective schools. All the students went on in highly organized processions throughout the town thrice a day and awakened the public and the school Panchas of the place. The students achieved their object to-day with the help of the public and the panchas. All the students are now attending their studies.

WADHWAN YOUTH LEAGURES ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, July 21.

On Sunday a big procession was organised by the local Youth League at 8-30 p. m. It was well organised and was passing most peacefully on the main public roads. The chief constable and policemen approached the processionists and asked them to stop singing songs. They refused to do so as neither the songs nor the processions were prohibited. Thereupon the chief-constable arrested four volunteers at 9 p. m. and sent them to the Political Agent who as the District Magistrate took up their case under Sec. 44 of the Kathiawar Police Act at 11 at his bungalow. The members of the Bar, as desired by the relatives of the arrested, went to his bungalow at 11-40 p. m. and presented their Vakilatnamas and asked for adjournment, whereupon the case is postponed for to-day. Strict hartal is observed and procession and meeting are organised to-day.

SARDAR IN SURAT.

—:o:—

SURAT, July 22.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here from Bombay and he was accorded warm welcome at the station. Mr. Patel was taken in a procession through the principal thoroughfares.—A. P.

What Are Swadeshi Goods?

—:o:—

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE'S DEFINITION.

Swadeshi goods means goods which are manufactured in India from Indian raw or basic material and with direction, management, labour and capital which are predominently Indian.

Provided that where Indian raw or basic material is not available it shall be permissible to use foreign raw or basic material.

SWADESHI WORKERS' TRAINING CLASSES.

In accordance with the announcement made at yesterday's public meeting, the Bombay Swadeshi League is arranging a series of lectures for the Swadeshi Workers' Training Classes. The lectures will be delivered by the several prominent economists of the city and will commence from Monday the 28th instant in the League Head Quarters.

Workers intending to join the classes are requested to send in their names to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the Bombay Swadeshi League, Blavatsky Lodge Building, Bombay No. 7.

R. T. CONFERENCE TO MEET AT ST. JAMES PALACE.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 23.

It is officially announced that Round Table Conference will be held at St. James Palace the venue of recent Naval Conference.—Reuter.

International Parliamentary Conference Dined.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 22.

International Parliamentary Conference closed with Government farewell banquet to six-hundred guests, the Lord Chancellor presiding.—Reuter.

Picketing Schools At Allahabad

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

In spite of efforts at settlement the Modern High School was picketed yesterday and this morning Mr. Basantlal Sharma, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Beshmbamath and three volunteers were arrested for alleged criminal trespass in connectoin with the picketing.—A. P.

MEOPHAM AIR DISASTER.

—:o:—

Air Ministry's Explanations.

RUGBY, July 22.

The air disaster which occurred yesterday at Meopham in Kent when six persons were killed was the subject of question in Parliament to-day.

The Under-Secretary for Air, Mr. Montague, was asked to state what control the Air Ministry exercised over passenger-carrying aircraft, whether such machines were subjected to periodical inspection, how often such inspections were made and if he was satisfied that regulations were carried out in such manner as to reduce accidents to a minimum.

Montague replied it was difficult within the compass of Parliamentary reply to summarize very elaborate regulations prescribed by the air ministry in order to ensure safety of passenger-carrying aircraft.

AIRCRAFT INSPECTED.

Briefly the Air Ministry required such aircraft to be inspected within 24 hours of each flight the inspection being undertaken by a competent ground engineer who was reuired to provide a certificate in writing. The inspection covered not only the machine but also the engine or engines. The person in charge of the aircraft had to satisfy himself that the various requirements have been met.

Whilst Mr. Montague was not in a position to make any definite statement in regard to the machine that crashed until investigation by the Air Ministry into the accident was complete he in general was satisfied that the regulations were most strictly applied and that everything possible was done by those responsible for air service to reduce risk of accident to minimum.

He took the opportunity on behalf of the Air Minister Lord Thomson and himself of coveying to the relatives of those who had lost their lives an expression of profound sympathy in their bereavement and he was sure that the House would wish to be associated with it.—B. O. W.

HOOVER SIGNS NAVAL TREATY.

—:o:—

But Talks Bunkum.

LONDON, July 22.

Washington.—President Hoover has signed the Naval treaty. He declared that it would renew faith of the world in moral forces of goodwill and patient negotiation, as opposed to blind forces of suspicion and competitive armament. It would secure full defence of the United States.—Reuter.

NO TRACE OF AIRMAN HOOK.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 22.

Rugby.—The party searching for Hook, the young airman, lost in the Burmese jungle returned to Prome without finding any trace of him. An expedition composed entirely of Europeans leaves Rangoon to-night to make further search.—B. O. W.

Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.